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# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

**FBIS-CHI-89-204  
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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-89-204

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24 October 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### Li Peng Meets Ambassadors; States Taiwan Policy

OW2410122989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1213 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng today reaffirmed China's firm opposition to any attempt to create "one China, one Taiwan" or "two Chinas".

He was speaking at a meeting with the outgoing Philippine ambassador to China, Pablo R. Suarez, and the new ambassadors Husayn Rashid al-Sabah of Bahrain, Daniel Saul Mbanze of Mozambique, Arto Mansala of Finland, Sotos C. Zakheos of Cyprus, Filip Markov of Bulgaria, and Guillermo Valles Galmes of Uruguay.

Li reiterated that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China, and that China firmly opposes any attempt to create "one China, one Taiwan" or "two Chinas."

He said the Taiwan authorities' "elastic diplomacy" runs counter to the interests of the people not only on the mainland, but in Taiwan as well.

He declared: "We have to adopt a solemn and just stand on this matter."

Briefing the ambassadors on China's domestic situation, Li said the national economy has undergone some positive changes in the past year. The unduly-fast pace of development, the excessive scale of capital construction and the excessive increase of spending on consumer goods have been reduced and, with inflation brought under control, the financial sectors are relatively stable.

He said all measures about economic readjustment and deepening of reform have been undertaken under the precondition that the general policy of reform and opening to the outside world remains unchanged.

Of course, he added, China faces some new problems, which include an excessive reduction of the pace of industrial development in the past few months.

But this provides an opportunity for industrial enterprises to improve their economic performance. "Therefore, this is a good thing in a certain sense," he said.

Some Western countries have not lifted their economic sanctions against China, he said. This has "caused some difficulties for China," but it will not affect the Chinese economy very much, for "we primarily practise self-reliance in building our country."

The premier added that China will, as always, pursue its independent foreign policy of peace, and develop relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Li told the ambassadors that the Chinese Government and the Foreign Affairs Ministry will offer energetic support to their work in China. He also thanked Suarez

for his contributions to the expansion of friendship between China and the Philippines.

### Qian Notes Persistence of 'Reactionary Forces'

OW2410124889 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1236 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—A peaceful international environment for a long time to come seems attainable, as the world trend from confrontation and tension to dialogue and detente continues uninterrupted, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today.

Qian told a group of non-Communist Party figures that elements leading to tension still exist and hegemonism has far from disappeared. Peace and development are still the two major topics of today's world as the gap between the South and the North widens.

Although it is a good thing to have more international economic and cultural exchanges as the global military confrontation reduces and tension eases, Qian said, some Western reactionary forces never give up their attempts to meddle in the internal affairs of other countries, causing sharp and complex disputes among different social systems and ideologies.

Qian called on the Chinese people to keep sober-minded when the struggle between "peaceful evolution" and "anti-peaceful evolution," between subversion and anti-subversion and between infiltration and anti-infiltration intensify, just as the party General Secretary Jiang Zemin said in his speech at the meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Since early June, Qian said, many Western countries have exerted political pressure on and imposed economic sanctions against China. Such actions are against international norms and doomed to failure. The sanctions will only serve to stimulate the Chinese people to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard-work, he said.

Qian said that China's foreign economic relations are based on mutual benefit and they are not only beneficial to China. Therefore, economic sanctions will not only hurt China but also those who have imposed them. "This is a fact which some far-sighted statesmen and entrepreneurs will see," he added.

### Li Peng, Asia Development Bank Head Hold Talks

OW2410095189 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0930 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng expressed the hope that China could develop its co-operation with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), as he met with ADB President Masao Fujioka and his party here today.

During the meeting, Li extended warm welcome to Fujioka and more than 30 other foreign bankers, government officials and ADB officials, who are here to attend the seventh ADB roundtable conference on socio-economic policies for poverty alleviation. Li wished the conference success.

The Chinese premier expressed appreciation for Fujioka's positive role in the restoration of China's seat at the ADB and in promoting the ADB's business ties with China during his time in office. Fujioka is expected to leave his ADB post soon.

Since China became an ADB member in 1986, Li said, the country has maintained good relations with the international financial institution. But great potential still exists for further co-operation, he added.

"We sincerely hope to maintain and further such co-operative relations and, along with the ADB, make joint contributions to economic development in the Asia-Pacific region," he said.

China's basic policies governing its foreign relations remain unchanged, he said. While China primarily relies on itself, "We don't close the country to the outside world." China will introduce advanced science, technology and managerial experience, and a certain amount of funds from foreign countries, he added.

The Chinese premier welcomed more people in economic and other circles abroad to visit China.

Briefing the visitors on China's domestic situation, Li said China is carrying out its economic readjustment and deepening the reform "with proper plans and steps."

Generally speaking, he said, the national economy is developing in "a steadier and more rational direction", despite some difficulties.

Fujioka described the ADB's co-operation with China as "very good". Currently, the ADB is preparing and carrying out some projects with China. For example, he said, the ADB is making active preparations for some loan projects with China, and these will soon be handed over to the ADB Board of Directors for discussion.

During his visit to China, Fujioka said, he has learned personally that the Chinese people support the reform and open policy, and are willing to develop friendly contacts with foreign countries.

The conference is co-sponsored by the ADB, along with the People's Bank of China and the State Council's Economic, Technological and Social Development Research Center.

After the meeting, Li Guixian, governor of the People's Bank of China, and Ma Hong, director of the research center, hosted a banquet for the roundtable participants.

## UN Envoy Comments on Environment Conference

OW2410033089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0127 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] United Nations, October 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Ambassador to the United Nations Ding Yuanhong told the U.N. General Assembly today that China supports the convocation of the proposed U.N. conference on environment and development in 1992.

This will be the second international conference on human environment following the Stockholm conference in 1972.

The Chinese ambassador expressed the hope that this conference will become a "new milestone" for the international efforts in striving for sustainable development and better human environment.

He was speaking at the plenary session of the General Assembly when it considered the environment problem this afternoon.

China also favours the 1992 conference held in a developing country, with a view to arousing greater international attention to the environment and development problems facing developing countries where the overwhelming majority of the world population live, Ding said, adding that China supports Brazil to host this conference.

Ding stressed that the environment issue and the development issue should be approached as an organic whole with economic development and environment protection pursued in a synchronized and coordinated fashion.

"To separate the two will end up hurting both. Environment protection cannot be truly effective without economic development, while neglect of environment protection will in the end retard sustainable development," he said.

He also pointed out that only by bringing about an international economic environment that is just and conducive to the sustainable development of all countries can there be a fundamental change to the state of poverty, underdevelopment and a state of powerlessness toward environment protection in the developing countries.

He believed that there should be strengthened international cooperation in dealing with the question of environment which involves the common and long-term interest of entire mankind.

However, he said, the damage to world environment at present is mainly caused by the developed industrial countries. Therefore, they should bear the principal responsibility for improving the global environment.

He appealed to the developed countries to help developing countries with their tasks of environment protection by taking more concrete actions in such areas as transfer of capital and technology.

"The developed countries and international financial institutions should provide new funds for development assistance to the developing countries, without imposing additional conditionality on the ground of environmental consideration," Ding said.

He also pointed out that environment protection should be neither pursued at the expense of the development of the developing countries, nor used as an excuse for wilful interference with the development strategy of the developing countries or for encroachment upon their perpetual sovereignty over their natural resources.

He said there should be the broadest possible participation of all countries, especially the developing countries in formulating international laws on environment protection.

A resolution on the convocation of the 1992 conference on environment and development is expected to be adopted by the General Assembly tomorrow.

#### **Exhibit Marks Ties With UN Population Fund**

*OW2410103189 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0916 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—A two-week exhibition on the achievements of the ten years of co-operation between China and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) opened here today.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Shen Jueren, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said that in the past ten years UNFPA has firmly stuck to its mandate, and the success in UNFPA-China co-operation will encourage China to cope with the challenges of the 1990s.

Shen said that today the population issue has drawn the attention of every country in the world. Every day, 240,000 people are added to the world, or 170 persons every minute.

He pointed out that the Chinese Government attaches great importance to the population issue and has instituted a thoroughgoing family planning campaign.

Since 1979, more than 60 projects have been set up with the assistance of 100 million U.S. dollars from UNFPA. Thanks to the joint efforts of China and UNFPA, all these projects have greatly helped Chinese population activities in such areas as population census taking, demographic research and training, contraceptive research and production, and research into aging.

#### **Delegate Elected Red Cross Vice Chairman**

*OW2410062889 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0258 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Geneva, October 23 (XINHUA)—The Vice President of the Chinese Red Cross Society, Tan Yunhe, was elected vice chairman of the League of Red Cross and

Red Crescent Societies (LRCS) here today at the Seventh Congress of the LRCS which opened October 21.

This is the first time a Chinese delegate has been elected vice chairman of the LRCS, with 140 member states and a congress held every 2 years.

Tan, 67, was one of 7 newly-elected vice chairmen of the LRCS.

Venezuelan delegate Mario Villarroel Lander, was reelected chairman.

#### **Foreign Seismologists Study Yunnan Earthquakes**

*OW2010203189 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1558 GMT 20 Oct 89*

[Text] Kunming, October 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese and foreign seismologists are co-operating in research on earthquake prediction in western Yunnan Province, southwest China.

Located where China's north-south seismic zone meets the Himalayas seismic zone, western Yunnan Province has earthquakes of enormous magnitude, high frequency and great complexity. Tremors of a magnitude of over five on the Richter Scale occur in the western part of the province every year.

In June 1980, the State Seismological Bureau set up a Dianxi Seismological Prediction Station in Dali city of western Yunnan Province. Both Chinese and foreign experts are co-operating in research there. Nowadays, 30 seismological posts, five water-table posts, five geomagnetic posts and nine posts monitoring topographical change have been built in the area, which covers 30,000 square kilometers.

Chinese and American experts have finished a survey of the Honghe River seismic zone and a study of the structure of the Yunnan earth crust. The study concludes that north-west Yunnan, where the earth crust is thick, is especially vulnerable to earthquakes. The research project involved nine American and 40 Chinese experts.

The Wuhan Seismological Prediction Station is co-operating with Federal Germany by using satellite data for pinpointing earthquake sites, and is co-operating with Japanese experts for quick transmission of seismological data.

The seismologists of Yunnan Province think that an earthquake with a magnitude of over six on the Richter Scale could occur in western Yunnan within five years.

Since the founding of the Dianxi Seismological Prediction Station, 160 seismologists from across China have worked here. About 100 experts from Britain, the U.S., France, Federal Germany, Belgium, Japan, Korea and Turkey have visited and studied there.

**Export Fair for USSR, East Europe Opens***OW2310125989 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 21 Oct 89*

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] An exhibition of samples of Shanghai's exports to the USSR and East Europe opened at the Foreign Trade Exhibition Hall on the morning of 21 October. Vice Mayor Gu Chuanxun cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony. Seventeen economic and trade delegations from the USSR and East European countries are in Shanghai for business talks.

Trade between Shanghai and the USSR and East European countries has grown continuously. Over the years, the volume of barter trade between Shanghai and the USSR and East European nations handled through Shanghai ports has reached \$1,671,100,000. To further promote trade, Shanghai has hosted the first export sampling exhibition and invited people from trade circles in the USSR and East European countries to view the products and conduct talks on trade, spot transactions, economic and technical cooperation, and processing raw materials provided by foreign firms, contracts for construction work, and export of labor services.

Nearly 1,000 famous-brand, special, and high-grade products provided by some 70 companies and factories under the municipal instrument and meter bureau, the textile bureau, the light industry bureau, or the second light industry bureau are on display. The foreign businessmen have shown great interests in these products.

**U.S., Hong Kong Computer Firms Display Products***OW2410101589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0923 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Transnational electronic giants Hewlett Packard (HP) and Apollo put their computer work stations on display here today for the first time in Asia since their merger in May this year.

Twenty-three companies from China, the United States and Hong Kong joined the high-tech array, showing off work stations for the 1990s and various applied software systems.

Since their merger in May, HP/Apollo has become the world's leading supplier of work stations, accounting for over 30 percent of the global work station market, which reached 4.1 billion U.S. dollars-worth in 1988.

As HP/Apollo's second-largest customer in Asia after Japan, China has already imported from the two firms 1,000 work stations, 55 percent of the country's total.

The event is sponsored by China Hewlett Packard, the first Sino-U.S. high-tech joint venture, which was founded in 1985 and has twice been named one of the country's top 10 joint ventures.

During the four-day activity, held in the Exhibition Hall of the newly-built Beijing Library, 24 special technical seminars will be conducted.

**Wuhan Hosts Artificial Intelligence Seminar***OW2210063489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1042 GMT 21 Oct 89*

[Text] Wuhan, October 21 (XINHUA)—An international seminar on the application of artificial intelligence was held recently in Wuhan, capital of central China's Hubei Province.

About 100 people attended. They came from 19 universities and institutes in Australia, Japan, Britain, the United States and China, and they presented 143 papers on computer software of artificial intelligence.

Computer software of artificial intelligence has been applied in the fields of medicine, geology, machinery, building, nuclear energy and aviation.

China has achieved much in the field in recent years. Two examples of its achievements are the development of computer software systems for diagnosing breakdowns in electronic equipment and in engines. They are products of the Huazhong University of Science and Engineering.

**Experts Cite Computer Use for Global Health***OW1610230389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1644 GMT 16 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA)—It is not a dream that computers could replace doctors in medical treatment, leading international medical scientists and computer experts predicted here today.

Addressing the Sixth World Congress on Medical Information, Professor S. Kaihara, president of International Medical Informatics Association, said: "Medicine is today so much dependant on quick access to information that we're rapidly outgrowing pens and paper and therefore we need computers in medicine."

At the six day meeting, the theme of which is "Computer Information in Support of Global Health," over 700 medical scientists and health officials from 29 countries and regions will exchange views on how computers help doctors in improvement of man's health.

At today's opening session, Minister Cheng Minzhang of China's Ministry of Public Health told the delegates that the Chinese Government has paid great attention to the research and application of medical information. In recent years, the Ministry of Public Health has been planning computer application in the national health care system, system designing, personnel training, and technology promulgation and utilization.



China has developed more than 200 diagnosis systems for Chinese medicine, and a national computer network of health care is being set up gradually, according to an official from the ministry.

### **International Aviation Exposition Ends**

*OW2210140989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1252 GMT 22 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—Almost all the major world aircraft manufacturers participated in the week-long Beijing International Aviation Exposition which ended here today.

About 100 companies or manufacturers from 15 countries and regions including the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, Federal Germany, Italy and China were represented at the exposition which was held in the Beijing International Exhibition Centre from October 17 through 22.

Among the exhibitors were the Boeing Company, the McDonnell Douglas Corporation, British Aerospace, Short Brothers Co. Ltd, the Airbus Industrie, and the Aircraft Company of Italy.

On show were the world's latest types of aircraft, helicopters, avionics systems, airport facilities, aircraft components, satellites and rocket carriers.

"We didn't expect so many famous companies", one of the organizers said. "Anyway, their presence here signifies the eagerness they have to enter into the Chinese market and expand technological exchanges with Chinese counterparts," he added.

Matthew F. Chen, director of international sales of the Boeing Company, told the reporter "China is a big market. We will not give it up easily," he said.

He said that 53 out of the 210 aircraft now in operation in China's civil aviation sector are from the Boeing Company.

He disclosed that the Boeing Company has been in constant contact with China. "During the past three years, we have been negotiating with China for co-producing 150 trunk airliners," he said, adding that only a few days earlier his company had sold the latest type of Boeing 747-400 airplane to Air China.

John C. Poploskie, area director of the McDonnell Douglas Company's commercial marketing department, said China is an attractive market that has great potential, and like the Boeing Company, his company is very much interested in the trunk airliner project, he added.

He told XINHUA that negotiations are now underway between his company and China for possible co-production of 20 MD-80s, in addition to the contract of 25 MD-82s that are being manufactured in Shanghai.

What merits attention is that the Soviet Union took part in the exhibition with a large-scale display of various aircraft and helicopters.

For the first time, China's Aerospace Ministry, which was formed in July last year, set up a big pavilion showing a wide range of fighters, trainers, missiles, satellites and rocket carriers. Among the exhibits, the Super F-7 fighter (co-produced by China and the United States), the Dongfanghong-3 satellite and the YJ-8 missile radar system were put to public show for the first time.

The next Beijing international aviation show will be held here in October, 1991, Chinese aviation sources said.

### **Tianjin Hosts Gas Techniques Exhibition**

*OW1610213689 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1527 GMT 16 Oct 89*

[Text] Tianjin, October 16 (XINHUA)—An international gas techniques exhibition opened here today at the Tianjin International Trade Exhibition Center.

City residential and industrial gas utilization techniques and facilities are on display, and technical exchanges will also be carried out during the week-long exhibition.

Some 30 domestic factories and 34 specialized foreign enterprises from France, Japan, Federal Germany, the United States, Italy, Poland, Spain, Hong Kong and some other countries and regions are participating in the exhibition.

### **Symposium Explores History of Diplomatic System**

*OW2310084989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1550 GMT 21 Oct 89*

[Text] Zhengzhou, October 21 (XINHUA)—China's ancient diplomatic system was initiated in the Shang Dynasty, more than 3,000 years ago, and the "shi ren (envoy)" recorded in inscriptions on bones or tortoise shells was the earliest envoy in China, according to archeologists and historians.

At a recent international symposium on the 90th anniversary of the excavation of inscriptions on bones and tortoise shells, held in Anyang City, Henan Province, experts said that the Shang Dynasty (14th century B.C.-11th century B.C.), a slave society, was an important period in which the state took shape and the ancient Chinese civilization developed. The contemporary ancient empires included Egypt and Babylon.

The symposium was told that the diplomatic system had a great impact on the following dynasties.

Since 1899 Chinese archeologists have discovered inscriptions on thousands of bones and tortoise shells, and ruins which have provided data and evidence for the study of ancient society, politics, economy, and diplomatic relations.

The experts said that the diplomatic relations meant the relations between the Shang Dynasty and its neighboring kingdoms and clans, including part of today's Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces in the west, Shaanxi and Shanxi Provinces in the north, the valleys of the Yangtze and Huaihe Rivers, and coastal areas in the east.

Professor Shen Sanyu from the Shanghai Museum said that his study of 58 pieces of inscribed bones and tortoise shells proved that the missions in the Shang Dynasty were divided according to the four directions.

The main tasks of the envoys included sending messages in war and goodwill visits during peacetime.

The condolence call was an important goodwill activity between states and kingdoms, as inscriptions on bones and tortoise shells mention condolences many times.

Both the emperor of the Shang Dynasty and kings of the neighboring states attached great importance to envoys. Before sending the envoys, the emperor would divine an auspicious time. Envoys carried flags or other special signs during their trips to ensure their personal safety. After arriving at their destinations they would be received by the emperor or kings.

A professor from the Beijing Normal University summed up that the diplomatic system in the Shang Dynasty showed three characteristics. First, primitiveness. As the state had only just come into being, there were no professional diplomats and the diplomatic power was controlled by the emperor. Second, instability. As wars broke out frequently between tribes, kingdoms and states, there were no consistent friends or enemies. And third, inequality. Since no power could match the Shang Dynasty in the eastern part of Asia at that time, the relations between the Shang and the neighboring kingdoms and tribes were only those between a superior and subordinates, which laid a foundation for the unification of China later.

### Changsha Closes Ramie Use Symposium

OW1110225789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1504 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Changsha, October 11 (XINHUA)—A four-day international symposium on ramie, the first of its kind in the world, closed here today.

More than 200 experts from various countries exchanged results of their research on the growing, processing and use of ramie, a plant of the nettle family with a fibre employed in weaving.

The participants acknowledged that as the largest ramie producer and largest exporter of ramie products in the world, China has led scientific research on the plant.

Hunan Province is the main ramie producer in China. With the approval of the State Science and Technology Commission, a ramie technology development center

was set up in Changsha, capital of Hunan, in 1986. The province has since become a major world center for ramie research.

Headed by Professor Li Zongdao, the Ramie Research Institute of the Hunan Agricultural College has carried out comprehensive advanced research on the plant. Many fine strains of it have been bred and advances made against the diseases that affect it.

The institute has also found new ways of using ramie, including using the leaves as fodder, the roots and leaves as medical herbs and the husks and stalks for growing edible mushrooms.

### Visiting Scientists Discuss Peking Man

OW2010014589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1508 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing October 19 (XINHUA)—More than 100 scholars from ten countries are attending a six-day international conference here on paleo-anthropology in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the discovery of "Peking man".

Peking man was the human some 600,000 years ago.

At today's opening session, Professor Wu Rukang, an anthropologist from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, reported on China's latest achievements in palaeo-anthropology.

Wu said since the late twenties of this century, large amounts of human fossils from different stages have been discovered in China, which has formed a complete chain of human evolution.

These discoveries have greatly backed up the theory of continuity of human evolution and at the same time provided important clues to the study of genetic exchange between early men in China and those in neighboring areas, according to Wu.

Chinese scientists have also discovered at least 150 significant cultural sites from the old Stone Age in all parts of China except Shanghai and Tianjin.

The latest research shows that early man in China can be traced to one million years or possibly as early as 1.7 million years ago.

Over the past 100,000 years, some groups migrated to America, East Asia, Australia and some of the islands in Southeast Asia, he said.

Delegates attending the meeting also agreed that without the findings of Chinese palaeo-anthropology, solutions to problems like the evolution and migration of the ape men; the origins of the Mongoloids, Australians, and Americans and so on, cannot be achieved.

The first skull of Peking man, which was discovered by Chinese scientist Pei Wenzhong December 2, 1929 in

Zhoukoudian, a small village 50 km southwest of Beijing, marked a milestone in paleo-anthropology.

Of the six skulls excavated in the area, however, five (including the first one), were lost during the Second World War. The last one is kept in a safe at the Institute of Vertebrate and Paleo-Anthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

#### **Yang Shangkun Receives Credentials of Ambassadors**

OW2410091289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0816 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun received credentials from new Algerian Ambassador to China Mourad Bencheikh and new Fijian Ambassador to China Charles Walker here today on separate occasions.

The two ambassadors arrived here on October 21 and 23, respectively.

### **United States & Canada**

#### **Commentary Condemns Counterfeit Edition**

HK2410050389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 24 Oct 89 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Clumsy Trick"]

[Text] There are many absurd things in the world. When the Chinese people and the Chinese residing abroad were celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC not long ago, the scum of the nation who claim to be the "elite" played a dirty trick in the dark across the ocean in the United States. They openly usurped the name of RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION, printed a false RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in the format of the real one, and distributed the paper stealthily among Overseas Chinese and Chinese students studying there. They also attempted to smuggle the newspaper into Mainland China through various channels to continue their reactionary political clamor.

When you have a look at the false newspaper, you will find nothing new. It repeats old and new rumors viciously attacking the just actions of the Chinese Government in quelling the rebellion, and carries obscenities shamelessly slandering the leaders of our party and government. Full of reactionary uproar, it is out-and-out literary rubbish.

This brazen trick of forgery has sullied the reputation of RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION and hurt our readers. The staff members of RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION and our readers express our strong indignation against this. After thinking about the matter, however, we cannot help laughing at the clumsy trick.

When the fugitives were regarded by certain "foreign" big shots as "fighters for democracy" not long ago, they spread rumors to mislead people. When the truth of the

quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing was made known to all and when people abroad gradually realized the truth, the rumors which ran rampant for a while were shattered before the facts. As these people cannot keep going by fabricating rumors, they had to disguise themselves in a bid to forge a newspaper to achieve their treacherous purpose. What is more, this spiritual poison has emerged in the United States, which flaunts the banner of freedom of the press. This fully shows what "freedom of the press" in the West actually is! So it seems that being "objective" is tantamount to rumors, "justice" to slander, and "truthfulness" to forging a whole newspaper.

The process from fabricating rumors to mislead people to forging a newspaper indicates that the "elite" which fled the country are at their wit's end. This reminds people of contemporary drug trafficking. As drugs have caused endless harm to human society, the drug traffickers are universally condemned. Hence, they adopt ingenious means to camouflage the drugs and try to cover their crime with a splendid garb. Nevertheless, drugs are drugs, and the mask must eventually be stripped away. When the rumors spread by the "elite" have been exposed, how many people can they deceive by forging a newspaper? In the end, they will lift a rock only to drop it on their own feet, further exposing the ugly features of political ruffians before the people at home and abroad!

#### **Li Ruihuan Meets Former Ambassador Hummel**

OW2410084289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0815 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met former U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel here today.

They frankly exchanged views on Sino-American relations. Li also answered Arthur's questions.

Arthur's visit to China was invited by the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations.

#### **Supreme Court President Ren Jianxin Meets Judge**

OW2310125789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1213 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA)—Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court of China, met Dorothy W. Nelson, judge of the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and her husband, here this evening.

The U.S. visitors arrived in Beijing last Saturday. During their stay in China, they will have discussions with Chinese judicial workers and visit the Chinese University of Political Science and Law.

**Canadian Farmers' Group Visits Jilin***SK2410014589 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Oct 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 October, Hui Liangyu, vice governor of Jilin Province, received at the Nanhu Guesthouse the Farmers' Observation Group of Saskatchewan Province of Canada, which is headed by (Loschovin), and held a cordial and friendly talk with the group.

The Canadian farmers' group arrived in our province on 27 September. During its visit in the province, the Canadian group joined in the province's celebration of National Day and paid a visit to the state farms in Changchun City, Yanbian Autonomous Prefecture, Baicheng Prefecture, and Qianguo Autonomous County.

On 23 October, the Canadian group will pay a visit to the state farms of Lishu, Shuangshan, and Shuangliao. The Canadian guests will leave our province on 30 October.

Also attending the reception were (Yang Juncai), deputy secretary general of the provincial People's Government; (Zhou Jinchang), director of the provincial Agriculture Department; Zhu Xianying, deputy director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office; and (Dong Changfu), director of the provincial Agriculture and Land Reclaim Bureau.

Following the reception, Vice Governor Hui Liangyu hosted a banquet in honor of the Canadian guests.

**Northeast Asia****Japan Prepares for Refugee Deportation***OW2410082889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Immigration authorities began moving 658 Chinese from a refugee center in Tokyo on Tuesday by bus to detention facilities in the capital and several other cities prior to their deportation.

The authorities first planned to send 664 people to the detention centers but the departure of six Chinese was postponed.

A total of 780 police and immigration officials were mobilized against possible trouble during the move to the facilities in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Fukuoka and other cities, but no incidents were reported.

The 664 Chinese, all from China's Fujian Province, had arrived in southern Japan between mid-June and August on six different vessels, allegedly posing as Vietnamese refugees.

Immigration officials later revoked temporary landing permits given to them for asylum purposes.

The authorities used 23 buses to transport the Chinese, with police stationed around the refugee center and at points along expressways. Patrol and riot squad vehicles accompanied the buses, changing at prefectural borders.

The revocation of refugee status of the 664 Chinese brings the total of boat people slated for deportation to 1,656.

The Chinese authorities have so far agreed to accept 89 of the migrants as identification and deportation processing continues.

**Japanese Friendship Stele Forest Opens in Guilin***OW2310221889 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 23 Oct 89*

[Text] Nanning, October 23 (XINHUA)—The Sino-Japanese friendship stele forest opened today in Guilin, in southern China's Guangxi Province.

Its construction was sponsored by Chen Peibin, a well-known Chinese calligrapher. He donated 100,000 yuan (about 27,000 U.S. dollars) towards the cost.

The stele forest consists of 206 upright slabs of rock inscribed with the work of 190 Chinese and Japanese calligraphers.

**Southeast Asia & Pacific****Forces Pull Back From Positions in Vietnam***BK2310110989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT 23 Oct 89*

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Oct. 23 (AFP)—Chinese forces have pulled back to the border from some positions they had occupied in northern Vietnam since the Sino-Vietnamese war of 1979, a Vietnamese official said here Monday [23 October]. "China two weeks ago evacuated positions that it had occupied in the province of Ha Tuyen at a depth of about three to five kilometers (two to three miles) all along the border", the official said.

"Chinese soldiers withdrew to the border, where they remain at a few points about a hundred meters (yards) inside Vietnamese territory," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity. But the withdrawal, which took place two weeks ago, does not herald an immediate improvement in relations between the two countries, the official said, noting that Beijing had set "unacceptable conditions" for normalization of ties, especially concerning Cambodia.

(In Beijing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry noted the Vietnamese claims and a spokesman said an official response would be made soon.) [passage omitted]

"There cannot be a foreseeable resolution in relations between China and Vietnam in the next few months because Beijing denies the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and because it wants a



four-party government (in Cambodia) that includes the Khmer Rouge," the [Vietnamese] official said. Phnom Penh and Hanoi have rejected calls for a four-party government including the Khmer Rouge.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, who are held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people during their four-year rule, are the most powerful military force in the tripartite guerrilla coalition fighting the Phnom Penh government of Premier Hun Sen.

The official said he believed the Chinese were waiting to see the results of fighting between the guerrillas and the Cambodian Government once the dry season starts in the next few weeks. "If the Khmer Rouge suffer reversals perhaps there will be a change in attitude of the Chinese," the official said. [passage omitted]

### Thai Prime Minister Departs for Unofficial Visit

#### Agenda Noted

OW2410075189 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0739 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Bangkok, October 24 (XINHUA)—Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan left here this morning for a two-day unofficial visit to China.

Chatchai told reporters upon his departure at Bangkok International Airport that he will meet the Chinese leaders during the visit. The topics of discussion with Chinese leaders include bilateral trade and the Kampuchean problem, he said.

Accompanying the prime minister on his China visit is a 21-member party which includes Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Michai Ruchuphan and Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan.

A Thai Government spokesman told reporters at the airport that Chatchai will brief the Chinese leaders on his three European countries' trip recently.

On the Kampuchean problem, the spokesman said, the two sides will exchange views on setting up an international control mechanism (ICM) to verify the Vietnamese claimed "final withdrawal" from Kampuchea and how to bring about peace in Kampuchea.

Chatchai returns here Thursday evening.

#### Welcomed by Qian Qichen

OW2410094989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0914 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, arrived here by air this afternoon on a working visit to China.

This is Chatchai's second visit to China since he became prime minister in August last year. According to reliable

sources, Chatchai will exchange views with Chinese leaders on furthering bilateral relations and on the regional issues.

Chatchai is accompanied by Minister of Commerce Subin Pinkhayan, Minister of State Michai Ruchuphan and other high-ranking officials.

Among those present at the airport to greet the Thai visitors was Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

### Burmese Premier Sends Message on Shanxi Quake

OW2410091089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0823 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Yangon, October 24 (XINHUA)—General Saw Maung, chairman of the Myanmar State Law and Order Restoration Council, sent a message of sympathy to Chinese President Yang Shangkun for the loss in China's Shanxi-Hebei region earthquake, the Myanmar paper "THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY" repoged today.

The message reads "I am deeply saddened to learn of the news of earthquakes that have caused loss of lives and damage to property, rendering many people homeless in Shanxi-Hebei provincial border. At this moment of natural disaster in China, the friendly people of the Union of Myanmar join me in extending our heartfelt sympathy to your excellency and through you to the people of the affected areas."

### West Europe

#### Article Criticizes Nobel Committee Chairman

HK2410071189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 24 Oct 89 p 6

[Text] The Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize Committee brazenly conferred the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize on the Dalai Lama, who has been engaging in a long drawn-out drive to split the motherland. This act, which hurts the Chinese people's feelings and wantonly interferes in China's internal affairs, has naturally met with accusations from the Chinese people and from people who uphold justice around the world. Egil Aarvik as chairman of the committee, instead of showing regret for the serious impact of this erroneous decision, has flown into a rage and made vicious attacks on China. His attitude has been crude and unreasonable.

Aarvik claimed: The Chinese people's response to the granting of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama is an "unfriendly act" and China is "risking danger in desperation." This amounts to turning things upside down and putting the blame on his victim. China is a sovereign country comprised of many nationalities, and Tibet has been Chinese territory since ancient times. This is a universally acknowledged fact. So far, no government in the world considers Tibet a "country." It is the common desire of the people of all nationalities in China to bring about the unity of the country and the amity and unity of

all nationalities. The decision by the Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize Committee to award the prize to the Dalai Lama constitutes a gross interference in China's internal affairs and an unfriendly act. China only exercised the just rights of any sovereign country to protest to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee over the decision. Aarvik made a false countercharge, vilifying China's protest, which carried the force of justice as an "unfriendly act." Does he mean to say that we should have performed "a friendly act" by allowing him to flagrantly connive at and support the Dalai Lama in his splittist activities and to unscrupulously interfere in China's internal affairs? What logic is that!

Even more intolerable is that in order to smear and distort China's image, Aarvik absurdly compared China's criticism of the granting of the prize to the Dalai Lama to Hitler's opposition to the award of the prize to a German journalist in 1935, saying that China's response is "very similar to" and "in step" with that of Hitler's. Far from showing his ignorance of history, his statement clearly indicates his sinister intentions.

It is described very clearly, even in student textbooks, that in 1935 Hitler was frenziedly practicing fascism, persecuting the Jews, repeatedly making trouble, and stepping up preparations for the Second World War. It was in this year that the Nobel Peace Prize Committee granted the prize to Carl von Ossietzky, a German journalist who opposed Nazi fascism, embodying the will of the people of the whole world against Nazism and displaying the courage and conscience of that Nobel Peace Prize Committee. Recently, the committee under Aarvik's leadership actually praised to the skies the Dalai Lama, who wants to split the motherland and dreams of restoring feudalism to Tibet, and backed him up. This is naturally unacceptable to the Chinese people and people who uphold justice worldwide. Aarvik did nothing but try to smear China by obstinately linking China to the notorious Hitler, but this indicates exactly that he was unable to advance any further arguments to justify himself.

Aarvik said in defense of granting the peace prize to the Dalai Lama, that the Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize Committee's purpose was to "conscientiously" "exert positive influence" upon political issues through the granting of the prize, and that conferring a prize upon the Dalai Lama "can be understood as" support for leaders who stirred up turmoil in China. This amounts to a confession without duress that the granting of the prize to the Dalai Lama is a plot designed by some people and in line with their "political requirement" to sabotage China's unity and subvert the government of the People's Republic of China. Their behavior entirely runs counter to the purpose of the Nobel Peace Prize, which is to promote "amity between nations" and "make contributions to peace," and sullied the reputation of the Nobel Prize. Since Aarvik as chairman of the committee has left the Nobel Peace Prize in such a terrible state, for which he should feel ashamed, what right has he to make capricious comments?

It should be specially pointed out that there are always some people in the world who will try by all means to separate Tibet from China. The Nobel Peace Prize Committee's decision to award the prize to the Dalai Lama, and Aarvik's unwarranted accusations against China, can only serve to indicate that they go along with the aforesaid people in their evil deeds.

Mr Aarvik should understand that he miscalculated this time in trying to achieve his purpose by resorting to the unpopular decision and irresponsible statement and he is bound to lift a rock only to drop it on his own feet, as the Chinese saying goes.

### **British Parliamentary Group Feted in Beijing**

*OW2310122389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1206 GMT 23 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA)—The China-Britain Friendship Group of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) hosted a dinner here this evening for a delegation of the British-Chinese Parliamentary Group led by its Chairman Robert Adley.

Yao Guang, member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice-chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, had a working session with Adley this afternoon.

The British delegation is scheduled to visit Tangshan, Kunming, Chengdu and Lhasa.

### **Shanghai, Istanbul Sign Sister City Agreement**

*OW2310221989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1548 GMT 23 Oct 89*

[Text] Shanghai, October 23 (XINHUA)—Shanghai and Istanbul signed an agreement to establish sister city relations here today.

Shanghai, which has established sister city relations with 21 cities and regions in 19 countries, plans to set up Chinese shops, restaurants and gardens in the Turkish city.

Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji and the mayor of Istanbul, [name indistinct], attended the signing ceremony. The Istanbul delegation that arrived in Shanghai on October 20 will leave for Beijing tomorrow.

## **East Europe**

### **Government Delegation From Yugoslavia Visits**

#### **Cooperation Protocols Signed**

*OW2310120489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1148 GMT 23 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA)—China and Yugoslavia signed a protocol on the fifth meeting of the China-Yugoslavia Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation here today.

Chinese State Councillor Zou Jiahua and Yugoslavian Federal Executive Council Vice-President Zivko Pregl signed the protocol.

Meanwhile, the two governments also signed a protocol on 1989-1990 scientific and technological cooperation.

According to the protocols, the two countries will enhance bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, science and technology.

This morning, Zou Jiahua held talks with Pregl.

### Meets Li Peng

OW2310112589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1052 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng met a Yugoslavian Government delegation led by Federal Executive Council Vice-President Zivko Pregl here today.

Li said socialist countries should reform those factors hindering growth of the productive forces and those aspects of the relations of production unsuitable to the productive forces.

According to China's understanding, he said, reform means to perfect the socialist system.

He said China's own experience shows that neither a total planned economy nor a total market economy is suitable for China. A combination of a planned economy and regulations through the market is better.

After Pregl briefed Li on Yugoslavia's reform, Li said socialist countries ought to decide their socialist paths and reform according to their own circumstances. As a socialist country, China is naturally concerned about happenings in some Eastern European nations, he said.

Zou Jiahua, a state councillor and minister of the Machine-Building and Electronics Industry, also attended the meeting.

### Czechoslovak Delegation Welcomed in Jilin

SK2210103989 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] On the noon of 13 October, Wang Yunkun, vice governor of Jilin Province, received at the Nanhu Guesthouse the six-member Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Comrade (Kubuxili), vice minister of fishery, water conservancy, and timber processing industry of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which is on a visit in the province.

During the reception, hosts and guests held a cordial and friendly talk. Vice Governor Wang Yunkun extended a warm welcome to the Czechoslovak delegation. Vice Minister (Kubuxili) expressed congratulations on the achievements made by the province in conducting reform and building socialism. Both hosts and guests

mutually expressed their aspirations for further developing the economic and technical cooperation.

Also attending the reception were Liu Shulin, director of the provincial construction department; (Zhu Tieying), deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office; and (Li Bai), vice mayor of Changchun City.

Following the reception, Vice Governor Wang Yunkun hosted a banquet in honor of the Czechoslovak guests.

During its visit in the province, the Czechoslovak delegation paid a visit to the sewage disposal plant under the Jilin Chemical Industry Company, the Fengman hydropower station, and the (Sino-Japanese Friendship Farm) in Changchun City.

### Wang Bingqian Meets Hungarian Women's Delegation

OW2310114489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1029 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Wang Bingqian met with a Hungarian women's delegation led by Judit Thorma Asbot M.S., president of the Association of Hungarian Women, here today.

### Latin America & Caribbean

#### Foreign Ministry Announces Belize Ties Suspended

OW2410024089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0143 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman declared that the Government of the People's Republic of China decides to suspend its diplomatic relations with Belize as of October 23.

The spokesman said that on October 11, 1989, the Government of Belize established so-called "diplomatic relations" with the Taiwan authorities. The erroneous decision of the Government of Belize contravenes the principles enshrined in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and Belize in 1987 and the commitment made by the Government of Belize on the Taiwan question.

The Government of the People's Republic of China, he said, decides to suspend its diplomatic relations with Belize as of October 23.

The spokesman pointed out that the Taiwan authorities, ignoring the national principles of righteousness, have recently lured with big money some individual countries into "establishment" or "resumption" of "diplomatic relations" with them in an attempt to bring about "dual recognition" and create "two Chinas".

This runs counter to the Taiwan authorities' own position that "there is only one China" and will not succeed.

the spokesman noted, adding that the Chinese people will definitely realize their great cause of national reunification.

The Chinese Government, the spokesman went on, hopes that the Belize Government will, proceeding from the long-term interests of China and Belize, correct its erroneous decision and return to the principled position as set forth in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and Belize so that the development of relations between the two countries may return to normal.

#### **NPC's Lei Jieqiong Meets Jamaican Friendship Group**

*OW2110094389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0759 GMT 21 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with a delegation from the Jamaica Association for Friendship With China here today.

The delegation led by the association President Hyacinth Murray is here as guest of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.



## Political & Social

### NPC Standing Committee Meeting Confirmed

HK2410094689 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0941 GMT 24 Oct 89

["NPC Standing Committee To Hold 10th Meeting"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—The Standing Committee of The Seventh National People's Congress will hold a one-week conference from Oct 25 to deliberate a number of legislative matters and other issues.

Zhang Husheng, spokesman for the NPC Standing Committee, said here today that the 10th meeting will examine four laws—on demonstrations, organization of urban neighborhood committees, environmental conservation and urban planning.

The spokesman said that the setting up of clean administrations and the crack-down on corruption, bribery, embezzlement, profiteering and other criminal activities in the economic field are major tasks of the party and the state.

The committee will hear reports on work done in these areas, the spokesman added.

The spokesman said that the six special committees—the Nationalities Committee, Law Committee, Internal and Judicial Affairs Committee, Economy and Finance Committee, Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee and Overseas Chinese Committee—have deliberated 74 proposals put forward by NPC delegates. The NPC Standing Committee will also hear the reports on these proposals.

Also on the agenda will be appointments and removals, a report on visits to Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire and Cameroon by an NPC delegation and a report on the 82nd conference of the inter-parliamentary union.

### Hu Jiwei Confirmed Active NPC Member

HK2410091289 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0748 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Report: "Zhang Husheng Says Hu Jiwei Is Still Performing as NPC Member"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Today, Zhang Husheng, the spokesman for the General Office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] told Chinese and foreign reporters that Hu Jiwei was still performing his functions as a member of the NPC Standing Committee.

At a press conference to explain the holding of the 10th meeting of the 7th NPC Standing Committee, Zhang Husheng answered reporters' relevant questions.

At its eighth meeting in late June, the NPC Standing Committee set up a four-member investigation group to investigate the case in which Hu Jiwei, a member of the NPC Standing Committee, asked the Sitong Development Research Institute to collect signatures of other NPC Standing Committee members for the proposal on immediately convening an urgent meeting of the NPC Standing Committee.

Being asked about the progress of the investigation, Zhang Husheng answered that the investigation is still under way and the results of the investigation will be reported to the chairmanship meeting of the NPC Standing Committee.

Zhang Husheng also commented on the recent activities of some members of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee.

He said: We have noticed Situ Hua and Li Zhuming, members of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee, did many things incommensurable with their capacity as members of the drafting committee. The NPC Standing Committee will discuss and decide whether they should continue to work on the drafting committee.

### Cai Ling Said on Public Security Wanted List

HK2410042989 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese  
24 Oct 89 p 8

["Special" dispatch: "Ministry of Public Security Issues New Wanted Circular; Whether Cai Ling, Feng Congde Are Still Alive Is Unknown"]

[Text] According to a Guangzhou dispatch, student leaders Cai Ling and Feng Congde, who led the spectacular Tiananmen student movement, are believed to be currently still at large and not to have been arrested by the Beijing authorities. The latest wanted list issued by the Ministry of Public Security early this month has Cai Ling placed first and Feng Congde second.

Also put on the latest wanted list are Wang Juntao, former deputy editor in chief of JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO, Liang Qingtun (Liang Zhaoer), student of the commencement year 1987 class of the Psychology Department of Beijing Normal University, and another two Beijing college students, one male and one female.

Since Cai Ling and Feng Congde made good their escape from Tiananmen Square early in the morning of 4 June, their whereabouts have been unknown. Some time ago, many rumors circulated about them. One story had it that the two had been arrested in coastal Fujian Province in early August and had been escorted to Beijing and put in the same prison as Wang Dan. There was also a story that the two had crossed the sea from Fujian to reach Taiwan. But the Taiwan Government time and again denied the story.

In an interview with Japanese reporters not long ago, spokesman for the State Council Yuan Mu revealed that

Cai Ling had escaped abroad. But so far she has not surfaced in any foreign country. So what Yuan Mu said can hardly be believed. As Cai and Feng still appear on the latest wanted list, it seems that the two are at present still on the run or in hiding on the mainland and are still in danger.

As for Wang Juntao, one story at the end of June had it that he had been arrested in a small town near Tianjin. Wang Juntao was a well-known democratic movement participant during the Tiananmen Incident in 1976. He had become nationally known for a poem he wrote entitled "The Yangmei Sword Whisked out of the Scabbard." JINGJIXUE RIBAO, under his leadership, was ordered suspended at the end of June by the China Press and Publications Administration.

In addition, a source revealed that Guangdong Province has at present still not ceased "actions after the event" against the participants in the democratic movement. Some organs, and especially news units, have been ordered to provide lists of those who participated in demonstrations and who openly expressed support for the student movement and the democratic movement. The lists are to be submitted to the relevant departments for further investigation.

Kong Jiesheng, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Writers' Association, has already run away from his home. One source said that he had successfully made it to France. But a relevant department in Guangzhou City is still tracing his whereabouts. It was said that Kong Jiesheng had inspired and organized a mass Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao demonstration.

As for Li Zhengtian, teacher of the Guangdong College of Fine Arts, another well-known participant in the democratic movement in Guangzhou, he is at present still under house arrest. It is said that every time he goes out two public security officials follow him. Li Zhengtian was an adviser to the Association of Patriots of Guangzhou Institutes of Higher Learning. It was revealed that before taking up the role of adviser, he had asked the authorities of the Provincial College of Fine Arts for instructions and was given the green light. But after the 4 June event, the college authorities denied having given approval. Li Zhengtian was very upset about this.

## Number of Rural Youth Worshippers Increases

### Article Views 'Nanyue' Worshippers

HK2410073189 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
18 Oct 89 p 1

[Report by Cao Jin (2580 2516): "Desert of the Heart—Revelations of Rural Youth Worshippers at Nanyue"]

[Text] Hengshan of Nanyue is the biggest Buddhist shrine in Hunan. Worshippers have come continuously to this shrine for the last several hundred years, and now the number of worshippers is increasing, to stand at tens of thousands annually. According to an estimate, peasant

worshippers account for about 75 percent, and the number of young worshippers is increasing. Young worshippers accounted for 10.3 percent of the total number of worshippers in 1986, 12 percent in 1987, and 26.1 percent in 1988. The following scenes reveal the mental state of contemporary rural youth under certain circumstances and the lack of cultural life in the rural areas.

### Hope That Grows out of Burning Banknotes

Li Xiangsheng is a contracting team leader in a township of Xiangtan. He is contracting for three construction projects. His annual income is over 30,000 yuan. People call him "Boss Li."

He rode a red Yamaha motorcycle to Nanyue to fulfill a promise. Li Xiangsheng looked very small in front of the 20-foot-high statue, and what remained in him was only the honesty and sincerity of a Chinese peasant. He said his prayers in front of the Buddha, kowtowed three times, turned around, and walked to the incense furnace.

Boss Li put three incense sticks in front of the furnace, took out some brand new banknotes from his briefcase, and placed them on the floor. He lit his lighter and burned the banknotes one by one. He had already unhurriedly burned 40 banknotes. When asked why he was burning banknotes, he said without hesitation: "Four years ago I suffered a loss in business, and people said I did not have the luck to make money. I was very angry and came to Nanyue to worship the Buddha. I promised to give him money in the future. I did not expect I would become rich, so I came to fulfill my promise today."

We said burning several hundred yuan was a waste, but he replied: "Sometimes I earn more than this in one day. Frankly speaking, one should be honest in fulfilling one's promises. If the Buddha punishes me for not keeping my promise, no doubt I will go broke!" Not long after he finished speaking, he sped up the mountain on his red Yamaha.

### A "Dutiful Son" Who Realized His Mother's Wish

Lin Xinming, 21, is a peasant from Tongkou County.

He was seen sitting on the temple steps eating some cold rice balls. He seemed as if he were enjoying dainties of every kind. He was carrying a cloth bag and a twin-cassette recorder.

We approached him but he remained indifferent. His fellow-villagers who accompanied him said he was renowned as the most dutiful son in his village. His mother had been seriously ill this year but had no money to enter the hospital. She told her son to come here to help realize her wish. He did not know how to pray, so he asked someone to teach him for 3 days and nights. He borrowed a cassette recorder from his brother-in-law and used it to record his mother's wish so that he could play it in front of the Buddha. To comfort his mother, he also recorded the fact of the burning of incense sticks in the

monastery so that his mother could listen to it when he went home. Did this not indicate his loyalty to his mother?

The age of 21 is the prime of life and a man's golden time. Many such young men contribute their efforts to the republic, but Lin Xinming had come here from several hundred kilometers away to show the Buddha his loyalty to his mother. Therefore he is well-known for his loyalty.

#### **A Deputy Township Chief Led the People in "Worshipping for Happiness"**

A procession of about 200 worshippers, led by a deputy township chief named Li, was marching in amid the sound of firecrackers. Four young men were marching in front with a big placard on which "Bringing prosperity to the millions" was written in gold letters. Wearing black clothes and trousers, each worshipper had a black kerchief tied around the head, and the words "Going to Nanyue to worship" were printed on their chests.

The deputy township chief proudly told us: "There has been a good grain harvest in the entire township this year. Enterprises have made money and the peasants have become better off. Everyone says the policies are good but this cannot be separated from the protection of the Buddha." When we asked why he led the peasants here, he immediately replied: "For us, worshipping in Nanyue is a major affair. The leader of a procession must be a man of noble character and high prestige. They have selected me because they think I have done something good for the township people. As a township cadre, I should not go against their will, otherwise they could crush me to pieces when there is a disaster next year!"

We counted and there were about 60 young people in the procession. We asked him: "Have these young people come here of their own accord?" He answered: "Were they forced to come here?" He continued to say in a low voice: "Most of them have come here to pray for sons. Frankly speaking, if they give birth to sons, it will be easier to proceed with our family planning work."

#### **A Young Teacher and His Students**

There is a young teacher named Lei in a village primary school of Shaodong County. Prior to a final term examination, the teacher took 26 students to Nanyue to worship the Buddha so that they could go up to junior middle school.

The children followed the adults in burning incense sticks, kowtowing, and praying. They prayed that the Buddha would bless them in their pursuit of middle school studies. The children behaved very well and proceeded with their worship in an orderly manner.

During our conversation, we discovered that they knew nothing about Lei Feng and Zhang Haidi, but were quite familiar with worshipping the Buddha. The students' parents were very content with the teacher's efforts in

taking the students here to worship, so each parent gave the teacher 5 yuan to compensate him for his work.

The teacher said: "I am a teacher of a civilian-run school and hope for a transfer into a regular position and a pay raise. The higher authorities lay stress on the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade, and we have come to grief on several occasions in this respect. Seeing so many people coming to worship in Nanyue, we also let the students try. We have no alternative but to adopt this method."

All sorts of tastes seemed to be upsetting our stomachs when we saw these children worshipping and kowtowing!

The above scenes reveal part of the spiritual life of young people in the rural areas under certain circumstances. In the course of developing the commodity economy and carrying out the two civilizations today, it is imperative to improve the ideological building of young people in the rural areas and to strengthen scientific and cultural education among them!

#### **Commentator Criticizes Worship**

HK2410080389 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO  
in Chinese 18 Oct 89 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Ideological and Political Education Needs a 'Mainstay'—Thoughts on the Attitude of the Hengshan Worshippers"]

[Text] Feudal and superstitious activities have existed continuously in China's rural areas for decades. Usually, in late autumn and winter and during various rural festivals, more people will engage in feudal and superstitious activities in the rural areas. Nevertheless, there are few cases like that described in the report entitled "Desert of the Heart," which said that a deputy township chief and a primary school teacher led peasants and pupils to worship the Buddha. Although not many such cases occur in the rural areas, it is certainly not the only case. Since these feudal and superstitious activities poison the minds of the masses, adversely affect the healthy growth of our younger generation, pollute the general mood of our society, and impede the building of socialist spiritual civilization in our rural areas, under no circumstances should we underestimate their seriousness and slacken our vigilance against them.

People who have received some education and are eager to see a fundamental improvement in their own regions and in their own material treatment should pin their hopes on their own regional economic development and economic prosperity and their people's solidarity and should not organize and lead the masses and the pupils to "beg protection from the Buddha." Cadres and teachers are effectively different from the ordinary peasants who lack cultural and scientific knowledge. To beg protection, offspring, and good fortune from the Buddha is not only a manifestation of a feudal and superstitious mentality but also a manifestation of our ideological and



political education having been slackened, of our spiritual pillar having been weakened, and of some of our people having been adversely affected by the corrosive influence of feudal and superstitious ideology. This is indeed a question upon which we should meditate when carrying out the building of socialist spiritual civilization in our rural areas.

In the last few years, under the influence of the view that "no one can say in explicit terms what socialism is," we have slackened to a large extent our ideological and political education in the rural areas. Furthermore, in some rural areas, some local collective economies have been weakened or have seriously deteriorated. As a result, some cadres and peasants in the rural areas have begun to feel that they have "lost the mainstay" and feel puzzled about their ideals and future. With the growing prevalence of unfair social distribution, a small number of people have become greedy and corrupt and have begun advocating that "ideals means making more money" and "money means the future," which has resulted in serious ideological confusion among our cadres and people. Some cadres in the rural areas say: "In the last few years, we have felt lost and felt that we have lost our mainstay." Under such circumstances, the feudal and superstitious ideology has begun infiltrating our people's minds and prevailing in some of our rural areas. This is the very reason why there has emerged a "superstition craze" and a "worship craze" in some of our rural areas and why some of our cadres and teachers in the rural areas have organized and led peasants and pupils to worship the Buddha in order to receive spiritual support and "psychological equilibrium" from the Buddha.

Just as Comrade Jiang Zemin said in the speech he made at the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC: "We must draw a profound lesson from our failure to lay equal stress on the building of both socialist spiritual civilization and socialist material civilization over the past few years so that we will be able to practically carry out the building of socialist spiritual civilization while practically carrying out the building of socialist material civilization." "The building of socialist spiritual civilization is, in the final analysis, aimed at improving the quality of our whole nation and fostering a new generation of socialist people with ideals, moral integrity, cultural accomplishments, and a strong sense of discipline. It is virtually impossible for a nation without a strong spiritual pillar to strike firm root in the international community." Therefore, we must make every possible endeavor to fundamentally improve the ideological quality and cultural quality of the broad masses of cadres and people in the rural areas and redouble our efforts in this regard. Our urgent task at the moment is to conscientiously study the speech made by Comrade Jiang Zemin at the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and vividly carry out ideological education on loving the party, the motherland, and socialism by proceeding from the ideological reality of the broad masses of cadres and people

in the rural areas and to greatly publicize the fine deeds of advanced people and the model peasants in the rural areas with a view to clarifying our ideology, clearly defining the orientation of our advance, and consolidating our conviction that only socialism can save China, develop China, and bring hope to China. Once we have this common ideal, we will be able to have a "mainstay" and a strong spiritual pillar, consciously resist the corrosive influence of all types of decadent and erroneous ideology, effectively strengthen our unifying force and combat effectiveness, and actively make contributions to the development of China, the realization of the four modernizations in China, and the building of civilized, prosperous, and socialist new rural areas in China.

### Comparison of Antipornography Editorial

HK2410093389

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 23 October publishes on the left upper half of page 1 a 2,000-character editorial entitled "Profoundly and Persistently Carry out 'Antipornography' Work." This version has been compared with the RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION version published on pages 21-22 of the 23 October China DAILY REPORT and has been found to be identical, except for the following variations:

Page 21, column two, first paragraph, first sentence reads: ...throughout the country. Summing up our work of the past period, it has the following... (noting additional words);

paragraph two, sentence one reads: ...session of the 13th CPC Central Committee... (noting change from "11th" to "13th");

paragraph three, sentence five reads: ...obscene and harmful even by knowledgeable people in Western countries also... (noting variant wording);

page 22, column two, first paragraph, sentence two reads: ...session of the 13th CPC Central Committee... (noting change from "12th" to "13th").

### Official Calls for Combating Pornography

OW2110190889 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
1030 GMT 18 Oct 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Briefing radio and TV station reporters on 17 October, Yu Lei, vice minister of public security, pointed out that the spread of indecent publications is closely connected with prostitution, whoring, abducting women and children for sale, feudal and superstitious activities, and other ugly social phenomena in the motherland. Therefore, the current campaign against pornography must be linked with efforts to crack down on these phenomena to bring about an all-around improvement in public order. The following is a recording of Comrade Yu Lei's talk:



[Begin Yu Lei recording] The party Central Committee and the State Council held a telephone meeting to discuss relevant measures to be taken to wipe out pornographic videotapes and publications. The Ministry of Public Security has also made arrangements to combat pornography. Various public security organs have enthusiastically taken part in this struggle. In coordination with relevant departments, we have confiscated a large number of pornographic books, magazines, publications, and videotapes. According to incomplete statistics compiled in Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai Municipalities, in Guangdong, Zhejiang, and in Liaoning and Heilongjiang in northeast China since the beginning of July, the public security organs in those areas in coordination with relevant departments have confiscated more than 1.38 million copies of pornographic books and magazines or illegal publications, more than 6,100 pornographic videotapes, and more than 4,000 boxes of pornographic audiotapes, uncovered hundreds of criminal gangs, and arrested over 4,200 offenders.

The Ministry of Public Security has been carrying out this work for many years. It has been a regular task of public security organs. The first campaign we launched in 1983 was directed at hooligans and gangs. At the same time, it was also directed at cracking down on pornographic videotapes. However, for many years the struggle has witnessed ups and downs. As a result of the campaign, pornography died down for a time but has emerged again after a lapse of some time. The reason for this is now very clear. It is because we have failed to firmly uphold the four cardinal principles put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. While grasping the building of a material civilization, we have failed to attach importance to grasping the building of a spiritual civilization. [Passage indistinct] This time the party Central Committee has directly made a plan for a struggle to wipe out pornography. This has created very good conditions for public security organs to crack down on various criminal activities. This is because the criminal acts of making, selling, and spreading reactionary or pornographic books and publications and videotapes are directly connected with other ugly phenomena in society. For example, gambling, prostitution, visiting prostitutes, abducting women and children for sale, harming the public through the spread of feudal and superstitious activities, and drugs and drug addiction—all these ugly social phenomena are closely connected with pornography. Take gambling for example. When a gambler wins, he will go to enjoy himself by visiting prostitutes. When a gambler loses, he will steal, rob, or even commit murder. We hope that under the unified antipornography plan of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we will be able to thoroughly wipe out these ugly social phenomena, because they and reactionary pornographic publications and videotapes gravely poison or corrupt people's minds and are the causes of crime. A large number of people have been spiritually poisoned. As a result, they have embarked on the criminal road of gambling, prostitution, whoring, and abducting women

and children for sale. Therefore, we must (?concentrate on cracking down on these social phenomena).

Since the beginning of this year, public security organs have adopted measures to crack down on these ugly social phenomena and criminals. At the same time, the administration of public security has been strengthened. For example, from January through August this year, public security organs throughout the country, in coordination with departments concerned, investigated and handled over 13,700 cases of making and selling pornographic products, confiscated over 496,500 pornographic products, arrested over 30,000 criminal offenders involved in using pornographic products, investigated and handled over 100,000 gambling cases, and punished 678,000 offenders according to law. In addition, public security organs handled a number of cases involving the spread of (?superstition) to harm people, the abduction of women and children for sale, and the sale of drugs.

Although public security organs have scored some achievements in their work, they should by no means become complacent. They should clearly understand that the struggle will be a long one. They must not relax their efforts a bit. To thoroughly exterminate these ugly social phenomena, it is necessary to mobilize all social forces to firmly implement a comprehensive plan against them. To better carry out the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee, to thoroughly eliminate these ugly social phenomena, and to improve public security, public security organs must take advantage of the current favorable conditions. While coordinating with the relevant departments to clean up the cultural market, they should proceed from local conditions and launch an all-around campaign against such ugly social phenomena as prostitution, whoring, making and selling pornographic products, abducting women and children for sale, gambling, and should crack down firmly on criminals. I believe that this extensive struggle will effectively boost the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization and gradually improve social mood and public order. [end recording]

#### Li Ruihuan Writes Preface to Political Book

SK1910035089 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese  
24 Sep 89 pp 1, 2

[Text of preface written by Li Ruihuan, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, to the book "Historical Mirror for Managing State Affairs"]

[Text] The ancient Chinese culture is long-standing and well established, has both extensive knowledge and profound scholarship, embodies the inexhaustible wisdom of Chinese sages of the past, and has recorded the splendid achievements scored by the descendants of Yan and Huang emperors, thus being a rich and generous cultural heritage left over by our ancestors. It is the common duty of our generation to study how to gear this

cultural treasure of mankind to the needs of the contemporary world and to the revitalization of the current China.

In Autumn 1987, in my preface to the book "Dictionary and Encyclopedia of Classical Poems," I suggested that the specialists and scholars devoting themselves to the study of classical poems collect and systemize the vast accumulation of ancient literatures under the guidance of Marxism, and then compile these ancient literatures in several books based on their respective subjects. This suggestion of mine was responded to by comrades of the Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences, and then the book "Historical Mirror for Managing State Affairs" was soon compiled and published. This book has both extensive knowledge and profound scholarship because it has assembled the aspirations and expositions on "ruling the country and giving peace to the world," and the experiences in engaging in political affairs, gained by the numerous statesmen, thinkers, wise monarchs, sagacious ministers, and even commoners who were concerned about their countries despite their humble circumstances over the past thousands of years. This historical textbook serves as a reference for all statesmen who take delight in and thirst for study, all state functionaries, all ideological and political workers, and all persons engaging in work related to the masses and society.

These past few years, I have always advocated that attention be paid to exploring and researching the Chinese cultural heritage, and I have mobilized and organized on many occasions several specialists and scholars to plunge into this work. The reason why I am so enthusiastic in this work is not that I have fondness and partiality for history, and still less that I muse over things of the remote past, but because I have always considered it a demand to carry out the socialist modernization drive. In line with the Marxist standpoint, history has the nature of inheritance. The contemporary age is the development of history, and constitutes a certain stage in the long river of history. Nothing of modern civilization has been established without a basis in past material and civilization achievements. Lenin had said: "The proletarian culture has not fallen from the sky, nor has it been fabricated by those persons considering themselves the proletarian cultural specialists. If they do think so, then it is sheer nonsense. The proletarian culture should be considered the development of all knowledge which is in conformity with the law, and which has been created by mankind under the oppression of the capitalist society, the landlords, and the bureaucratic society." This objective law of historical development has decided: In order to understand and seize the present and to foresee and pioneer the future, we must profoundly study history. Being one of the countries in the world where civilization developed most early, China has created unrivalled material and spiritual civilizations. During the long years, our nation has come through countless difficulties and setbacks, and has even faced the adversity of defeat on several occasions. However, it has rejuvenated itself after decline, and has taken a turn for the better and

escaped danger again and again, thus being able to stand lofty and firm in the world. This has fully manifested the Chinese people's arduous and brilliant spirit of combat and their lofty patriotic sentiment of giving one's life to one's country, and it has left us with a profound enlightenment. It can be said that the current China is the result of the heroic struggle of numerous generations of Chinese people, as well as the historical and cultural accumulations of our country over the past thousands of years. Therefore, in the course of building a socialism with Chinese characteristics and in conformity with Chinese conditions, we are required not only to understand contemporary China, but historical China as well. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said when studying and solving the problems with regard to China's revolution, we must not deviate from their historical context, and "we should not only understand the China of today, but also the China of yesterday and the day before yesterday." By so doing we can draw tremendous strength for the love of our motherland in the course of continuously reviewing our great motherland's history of glory, history of tragedy, history of fighting, and history of misery, and then encourage ourselves to be Chinese, feeling no qualms about the motherland, the ancestors, and the times. This is the only way for us to actually integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the specific conditions of China and with the tradition of the Chinese people.

Marxism has always maintained that the cultural heritage is the common result of mankind's understanding and remolding the world. This has meant that the several cultural heritages have the nature of relative stability. In other words, the material civilization, as well as many fields of the spiritual civilization, are not possessed by a certain stage alone, but are created by numerous generations through concerted efforts. They do not serve a certain class alone, but serve various different social formations without discrimination. Therefore, we should not only be aware of the class nature of the heritage of the historical civilization, but should also pay attention to its nature of inheritance and reference. China has a history of 5,000 years. During these long years, old dynasties have been replaced by the new, and the relations among various classes have changed continuously. However, the enormous common spiritual wealth accumulated by the people in remaking nature, running the country, and improving the people's quality can be accepted, utilized, and used for reference by the people of different ages and different classes. The pragmatic culture of the Chinese Army, agriculture, medicine, and art circles; the cream of literature in poems, verse, and prose; the splendid wisdom of farmers' proverbs and slangs; and even the numerous famous dictums raised by our ancestors for running the country, stabilizing the society, cultivating moral character, and accomplishing undertakings, have all benefited us descendants a great deal. The simple dialectics of "making the normal and the abnormal supplement each other" and "great order comes after great disorder," the people-based ideas of "thinking highly of the people" and "a public spirit ruling all under the sky," the

national cohesive spirit of "linking our souls with the Chinese nation" and "being hungry for loving the country," the political aspiration that "a leader should plan and worry ahead of the people and enjoy the fruits after the people," and the enterprising spirit of hardening oneself by self-discipline and seeking knowledge from all sources, are still radiating with the philosophic light, even nowadays. Some of them will become a component part of the socialist spiritual civilization, so long as we impose new meaning on them. Sticking a class label on each historical civilization is not a Marxist method of analysis, but is a vulgar "left" sociology.

In order to satisfactorily carry on and draw lessons from the cultural heritage of the Chinese nation, we should make clear the main trends of the development of the historical culture on the basis of extensively soliciting and collecting data, should give due historical position to these main trends, should apply Marxist methods to criticize and summarize them, should select their essence and discard their dross, should use the experience of the past to foresee the future, and should better gear past experience to the needs of the present. It is unacceptable to cherish the outmoded and preserve the outworn cultural heritage, and indiscriminately copy the experience of ancient culture. However, it is all the more harmful to take the nihilist attitude to history, to improperly belittle ourselves, to forget our origins, or to denounce the long-standing Chinese culture as the "deposit" of history and as a heavy "burden." Thus far, many oriental and Western developed countries have exerted great efforts to the study of the Chinese culture. Comparing ourselves with these countries, it seems that our endeavor to study and explore the ancient Chinese literatures is too little and too shallow, rather than too much and too profound. This merits our conscientious thinking.

The compilation and publication of the book "Historical Mirror for Managing State Affairs" is a beneficial exploration in the study of China's social sciences. The aforementioned views of mine had been stressed in my encouraging the publication of the book "Dictionary of Outstanding Historical Documents of China." The purpose of my repeating and again stressing them here is to attract the attention of even more comrades, and to encourage those scholars and specialists who are devoting themselves to reform to plunge into the pioneering work of exploring the heritage of the ancient culture.

#### **State Council Appoints, Removes Officials**

*HK1910055989 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
13 Oct 89 p 2*

[XINHUA report: "State Council Appoints and Removes a Number of State Functionaries"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)—From 18 September to 7 October, the State Council appointed and removes a number of state functionaries.

Liu Huaqiu was appointed as vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ling Huan as vice minister of the Ministry of Labor, Song Ruixiang as vice minister of the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, Lu Yansun as vice minister of the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry, Bai Wenqing as vice governor of the People's Bank of China, Gao Lulin, as director of the State Patent Bureau, Zhang Shou as president of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, and Xiao Chengjun as president of the State Forestry Investment Corporation.

Zhang Shou was relieved of his post as vice minister of the State Planning Commission, Yan Zhongqin as vice minister of the Ministry of Labor, Zhao Mingsheng as vice minister of the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry, Jiang Minkuan as director of the State Patent Bureau, and Hu Chuangzhi as president of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation.

#### **Tian Jiyun Inspects Hainan Typhoon-Hit Areas**

*HK2310035289 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Oct 89*

[Text] Entrusted by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Tian Jiyun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, and his party arrived in Haikou by plane at noon yesterday [21 October] to inspect typhoon-hit areas in our province and express sympathy to the people of the disaster areas.

Those who accompanied Premier Tian Jiyun in the inspection visit include He Chunlin, deputy secretary general of the State Council; Liu Zhongyi, vice minister of the State Planning Commission; Liu Jibin, vice minister of Finance; Zhang Chunyuan, vice minister of Water Resources; and Zhang Dejiang, vice minister of Civil Affairs.

Accompanied by provincial Vice Governor Wang Yuefeng and other leaders, yesterday afternoon Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and his party rushed to the disaster areas in Wanning county to meet provincial party committee Secretary Xu Shijie and Governor Liu Jianfeng who had been there to lead local people to rehabilitate production and their homeland.

Last night Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and other leaders listened to reports on the disaster given by leaders in charge of the (Xinnong) returned Overseas Chinese farm and Wanning county party committee and government. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun inquired of them how the local people were rehabilitating production, their life and difficulties that the disaster areas are faced with.

It has been learned that Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and his party will make their inspection visit to the stricken areas in Lingshui, Sanya, Baoting and (Tongda).



**Article Says Marxist Philosophy 'Key to Wisdom'***HK2410015089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
11 Oct 89 p 5*

[Article by Zong Yuan (1350 0337) of Qinghua University: "Scientific Method of Thinking Helps You Rethink—Another Conversation With University Students"]

[Text] Since the new semester began, through studying the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and other relevant materials, the vast number of students have engaged in reviewing and reconsidering the 50-day disturbances. They have, to varying degrees, raised their level of understanding. This progress is gratifying. However, some students have still not been extricated from the radical state of mind of that period and still have some misgivings. This is also a normal phenomenon. Why did those students lose their way during the disturbances and why do they still have misgivings? Apart from the fact that their stand has not really changed, there are also deviations in their way of thinking. Therefore, it is important that they work hard to grasp the scientific method of thinking in order to learn from past lessons and draw a distinction between right and wrong.

In his "On Contradiction," Comrade Mao Zedong taught us: "In studying a problem, we must shun subjectivity, one-sidedness, and superficiality." However, some students committed such mistakes during the recent disturbances, and their mistakes were fully exposed. This is a major reason for their wrong practices and a major lesson for them.

**Be Sure Not To Become an "Insane Piano"**

Subjectivity means not looking at problems objectively by means of the materialist viewpoint. In his "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," Lenin quoted Diderot when describing subjectivism: "There was a moment of insanity when the sentient piano imagined that it was the only piano in the world, and that the whole harmony of the universe took place within it" ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol. 14, p 26) Solipsism and subjectivism developed among students influenced by the erroneous trend of bourgeois liberalization in the past few years. These trends then swelled during the 50-day disturbance. At that "moment of insanity," just like the piano, they felt that they were everything, that everything was included in their subjective world, and that their voice represented the whole harmony of the universe. For this reason, they only believed in their subjective feelings, whether or not they conformed with objective reality or not. They did everything in accordance with their subjective will, no matter what the objective results might be. They only listened to what pleased them, whether or not it was aimed at instigating people or taking care of them. They felt that everything they were doing or saying was "reasonable," whether or not it was illegal. This subjective way of thinking has a strong inclination for choosing what is favorable to it and excluding what is

unfavorable. With this kind of thinking, some students locked their minds into a "self-designed queer circle." As they were on a round track with "me" at the center, they were unable to keep calm or observe things or consider problems objectively and reasonably and lost their ability to distinguish between right and wrong. With the publication of the RENMIN RIBAO "26 April" editorial, on hearing the word "turmoil," some students immediately felt that it was against the broad masses of students. At that time, their logic was: As subjectively we do not want to create turmoil, it does not exist objectively. Therefore, when the editorial calls on people to "oppose turmoil," we should oppose the editorial. Later, even after the party and the government had repeatedly explained that those who started the turmoil were only a very small number of people with ulterior motives and had repeatedly affirmed the good wishes of the great majority of students, they still turned a deaf ear to it. They only believed in their "first impressions" and did not read the editorial carefully to see what it was really saying. Therefore, how could they avoid making mistakes? If people want to correctly understand the world and achieve victory in their work, they must make their subjective world conform to the objective world. But the subjective way of thinking separates the subjective world from the objective world. Judged from the theory of knowledge, the rightist and "leftist" mistakes that occurred in our party's history were all characterized by the separation between subjectivity and objectivity and between recognition and practice. For this reason, in his article entitled "Reform Our Study," Comrade Mao Zedong regarded subjectivism as a "big enemy of the Communist Party, a big enemy of the working class, a big enemy of the people, and a big enemy of the nation." Through studying history, the students have gained a certain understanding of the harm subjectivism has brought to the Chinese revolution and construction. The pity is that quite a few students have not drawn lessons from history and still advocate the absurd subjective viewpoints that have been spreading unchecked in recent years. Unconsciously they allowed this "big enemy" to get into their hearts and fully express itself in what they said and did during the disturbance. By doing this, they committed mistakes. This is a profound lesson for them.

**Not Knowing What Lushan Really Looks Like, Because One Is Inside the Mountain**

The famous writer Su Shi of the Song Dynasty wrote in his poem entitled "Inscriptions on the Xilin Wall": "Looking at the mountain from different angles and different distances, it sometimes looks like ranges of hills and sometimes like towering peaks, one topping another. Not knowing what Lushan really looks like, because one is inside the mountain." By describing a natural scene, he expressed a profound philosophy and gave people much food for thought. This poem can be used to explain the one-sidedness in recognition. One-sidedness means not looking at problems in an all-around way but only looking at one part, to the neglect of the whole. The recent disturbance broke with tremendous force and

changed drastically. With several contradictions mingled together, the situation was very complicated, just like Lushan in its clouds and mist. If one looked at it from only one angle, one could not know what it really looked like. The reason many students did not "know what Lushan really looked like" was that they themselves were involved in the disturbance and were "inside the mountain." Being surrounded by the violent storm of turmoil and reactionary propaganda, they could only see a very small part of the situation and remained in ignorance of the whole situation and its complicated background. Thus, they could not but fall into one-sidedness. For example, some students joined the hunger strike and sit-in demonstration in Tiananmen Square. The only thing they heard all day long was the rumors spread by the "College Students Autonomous Federation" through broadcasts, and the only thing they could see was the people around them. Due to the lack of information and narrow field of vision, the longer they stayed there, the deeper they were influenced by the poisonous propaganda. In their "small world," they were unable to thoroughly understand the vicious schemes of the hostile elements who were trying to occupy Tiananmen Square for a long period and were unable to feel the strong indignation of the people of all nationalities throughout the country about this "occupation." Thus, imagining themselves to be participating in a so-called "patriotic democratic movement," they were actually held by the organizers of the turmoil as political "hostages." Only when they have understood through study how this disturbance was created and how it occurred and developed, and only when they have understood the complicated background of the disturbance, including the international "major climate" and domestic "minor climate," will they realize the nature of the disturbance and the "true face" of those troublemakers. As one student said when talking about the way of thinking: "In order to realize the nature of this disturbance and our own weak points, we must 'get off the vehicle and then get on it again.'" He meant that only by getting off the "vehicle" of turmoil can one clearly see the nature of the turmoil, and only when one "gets on" the vehicle again and "places" oneself in the turmoil can one recognize one's own problems. This way of thinking can help people overcome one-sidedness in recognition.

What merits attention is that over the past few years, those people who have stubbornly insisted on their stand of bourgeois liberalization have made use of some partial and nonessential phenomena to vilify party leadership and the socialist system while flattering the Western capitalist world. They cheated some young students by means of the idealist methods of seizing upon one point and exaggerating it and ignoring the overall picture. As a result, some students lost their faith in the party and the socialist system and followed the turmoil organizers in the disturbance. Some of them said: "These years, the only thing we can think about is the defects of society, and the only thing we can see is the dark side of society. Thus, our mistakes are unavoidable."

### **The Most Dangerous Thing Is To Be Blindfolded by Superficial Phenomena and False Appearances**

Quite a few students are looking at problems superficially and in an oversimplified way. They do not know how to see through the appearance to get at the essence. During the recent disturbance, some students were doing things based merely on their own "feelings." They made rash conclusions about some questions soon after they had caught sight of some superficial phenomena, including some false appearances. They even believed in and blindly spread some absurd rumors without analysis and "followed rumors." They did not realize that man's feelings can only solve some superficial problems. "false appearances can blindfold people's eyes," and rumor can even "kill" people. One can be more easily cheated when the enemy presents people with a false appearance and covers up the truth. For example, on 22 April, the turmoil organizers adopted the tactic of "going down on their knees to present a petition"; on 27 April, they suddenly changed their slogans; and on 19 May, when they knew that martial law would be imposed, they hastily announced the end of the hunger strike. Under such circumstances, many students were blindfolded by the false appearance and were unable to clearly see their vicious tactics of "retreating in order to advance" and "defending in order to attack" and the essence of the struggle. They shirked the responsibility onto the party and the government. This shows that if people do not ponder questions by "discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside," they find it difficult to see through the appearance to get at the essence.

Marxism holds that all things are the unity of essence and appearance. Essence is the internal relations of things and is determined by the internal contradictions of things, especially the main aspect of the main contradiction. Appearance is the external form and relations of things and an external expression of essence. Both essence and appearance are unified, but appearance is not essence. Essence and its external expression may not coincide. However, false appearance is a distorted expression of essence. Today, as class struggle still exists in our society, in order to get at the essence of major and important social events, it is necessary to use the method of class analysis. Only when we use the method of class analysis can we more easily understand that the essence of the recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary riot was to overthrow the leadership of the Communist Party and the socialist system and to establish a bourgeois republic in China. Similarly, only when we use this method can we see clearly the ugly and reactionary features of Fang Lizhi, Yan Jiaqi, Wu'er Kaixi, and their like, who have sought power and wealth by betraying their own country, and the bourgeois essence of the so-called "democracy," "freedom," and "human rights" they have advocated; and can we understand why they have degenerated into the scum of the nation. We must admit that in our propaganda work over the past few years, we have stressed the viewpoint of class struggle and the method

of class analysis on very few occasions. On the other hand, the viewpoint obliterating class struggle and advocating the "identity" and "harmony" between socialism and capitalism has been spreading unchecked. As a result, the sense of class struggle of many students and their vigilance against the enemy are being blunted, and they do not know what class analysis is. Thus, during the recent disturbance, quite a few students looked but did not see the class struggle and the class enemies around them. They mistakenly regarded the ringleaders of the "College Students Autonomous Federation" as their "leaders" and Fang Lizhi, Yan Jiaqi, and their like as their "teachers." They were thus "led" to a turmoil and "guided" to a wrong road. They should never forget this lesson written in blood.

### Grasp Marxist Philosophy—the Key to Wisdom

The above expositions on subjectivity and objectivity, the whole and the part, and essence and appearance are the basic tenets of Marxist philosophy. All of the students learned these tenets in senior middle school and university, and they must have all done very well in their examinations. However, it may also be true that many students just mechanically memorized some concepts in order to pass the examination. After the examination, they "returned everything they learned to their teachers." Some may still remember some doctrines, but they do not want to practice them. During the past few years, the tendency to play down and negate Marxism has been spreading in society, creating great confusion in the people's thinking and penetrating the line of defense in many students' minds. For this reason, many students have "failed" the test of the real struggle. This is nothing strange.

Marxist philosophy is hitherto the most scientific and complete world outlook and methodology for human beings and a "great tool of understanding." It can guide us to grasp the most fundamental things in complicated contradictions, follow a correct orientation in the development of things, and find a way to solve problems amid all kinds of difficulties. It is an ideological weapon and a guide for the proletariat and the broad masses of people in class struggle, production, and scientific experiment.

China's famous scientist Qian Xuesen wrote an article entitled "Wisdom and Marxist Philosophy." (Carried in issue No 2 of the 1987 ZHIXUE YANJIU) In this article he talked about his personal experiences and said: "When I was engaged in teaching and research work abroad, I did not have a good opportunity to learn Marxist philosophy. All I could do was sum up some points from my own experience and lessons, such as from what angle should we look at problems and what should we do when we suffer a setback. At that time I thought this was what I had learned from practice. After returning to our socialist motherland, I had the opportunity to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Then I found that compared with Marxist philosophy, what I had summed up was just as insignificant as small bubbles in the sea!" Then he gave

some detailed expositions on wisdom and how to find an effective and practical way to cultivate wisdom according to its essence. He said: "To become a wise person, one must know how to use Marxist philosophy to observe and analyze the objective world. I hope that students will read this article and learn something from it so that they can conscientiously study Marxist philosophy and try hard to grasp the stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism. In this way, they will be able to follow a correct orientation and make a clear distinction between right and wrong in class struggle and go on creating and advancing in their work and research. This is good for the broad masses of young students who want to 'grow up' better and become 'capable and useful people' more quickly."

### Article Opposes Bourgeois Liberalization

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9 Oct 89 p 6

[Article by Bai Xuan (2672 6513): "Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization With a Clear-Cut Stand—Studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Expositions on Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made a series of important expositions on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. But the correct principle of opposing bourgeois liberalization put forward by him has not been unswervingly and consistently implemented so that this trend of thought has become even more serious. The antiparty and antisocialist turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion happened in Beijing some time ago are precisely the evil consequence of the long-running spread of bourgeois liberalization trend. Bourgeois liberalization is the source of turmoil and the greatest obstacle to socialist modernization program. Today, studying again Comrade Deng Xiaoping's expositions on opposing bourgeois liberalization is of particularly great and far-reaching significance.

### Engaging in Bourgeois Liberalization Means Taking the Capitalist Road

What is bourgeois liberalization? On many occasions Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out: "Engaging in bourgeois liberalization means taking the capitalist road." (Revised and enlarged version of "Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics," p 109, called "revised and enlarged edition" hereafter for short) "The keystone of bourgeois liberalization is opposition to party leadership. But without party leadership there will be no socialist system." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 346, all quotations from this book will be given page number only hereafter)

Bourgeois liberalization concentratedly casts doubt on and negates the four cardinal principles. People engaging in bourgeois liberalization wantonly issue antiparty and antisocialist statements. Their interest does not lie in



criticizing capitalism but in "guiding people to criticize, cast doubt on, and negate socialism so that people lose confidence in the future of socialism and communism." (revised and enlarged edition, p 29) On the other hand, they favor total Westernization and try to move the Western capitalist system to China lock, stock, and barrel. Although sometimes they also talk about the four modernizations and support reform and opening up, they never pay attention to socialism, which is the precondition. In fact, they stand for taking over the whole system of capitalism and want to guide us toward the capitalist path.

The keystone of bourgeois liberalization is opposition to party leadership. A handful of people engaging in bourgeois liberalization spread all kinds of remarks to vilify the party and oppose the leadership of the CPC. They preach the "separation of the executive, legislative, and judicial powers" and the establishment of multiparty politics. During the counterrevolutionary rebellion, a handful of people openly called for the "overthrow of the Communist Party," the "elimination of 47 million Communist Party members," and the need to "invite the Kuomintang to return to the mainland to establish two-party politics." Besides, they also spread many statements in opposition to the people's democratic dictatorship and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They thoroughly negated the four cardinal principles not only one by one but also as a whole, openly clamoring for the "abolition" of the four cardinal principles in the Constitution.

A main trick employed by those practicing bourgeois liberalization is to engage in spiritual pollution. A conspicuous manifestation in this respect is their eagerness to portray the seamy or gloomy side of things. They even indiscriminately distorted the revolutionary history and practical things. Instead of analyzing, differentiating, and criticizing the trend of thought of Western philosophy, economics, social politics, and literature and art, they blindly worshipped them. Even books, movies, music, and dances, as well as audio and video tapes, which were regarded as vulgar or harmful in Western countries, have also been imported in substantial quantities over the past few years. By wantonly spreading this spiritual pollution, which consists in bourgeois individualism, anarchy within a certain scope, bourgeois money worship, the mentality and conducts of putting money above everything, decadent bourgeois way of life, and bourgeois moral and artistic standards, as well as worship of the capitalist system and the capitalist world, they attempted to deny, oppose, and undermine China's socialist cause, oppose and undermine the leadership of the CPC over China's socialist cause, and practice the so-called free system of the bourgeoisie.

And vicious tactics of those engaging in bourgeois liberalization is to plot and encourage student unrest and stir up turmoil. A handful of people with ulterior motives adopted various means to induce, deceive, mislead, and incite some politically naive and inexperienced young students to take part in illegal organizations, publish

illegal publications, take to the streets, stage sit-ins and hunger strikes, and storm party and government organs. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in all earnestness: "What they are doing is nothing more than speaking out freely, airing views fully, writing big-character posters, and publishing illegal publications. This is in fact a turmoil, a style left over from the 'Great Cultural Revolution.'" (Revised and enlarged edition, p 110) The turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion that happened in Beijing is a great exposure of the virus of bourgeois liberalization.

### **The Serious Harm of Bourgeois Liberalization Should Not Be Underestimated**

How should we approach bourgeois liberalization? For many years Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly reminded the comrades inside and outside the party that it is necessary to fully understand the serious harm of bourgeois liberalization and the liberalization trend of thought had just emerged following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in his speech "Upholding the Four Cardinal Principles," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "A handful of people in society at large are spreading ideas which are against the four cardinal principles or at least cast doubt on them, and individual party comrades, instead of recognizing the danger of such ideas, have given them a certain degree of direct or indirect support. Although the number of such persons both inside and outside the party is very small, we must not overlook their impact on that account. Facts show that they can do great damage to our cause and that they have already done so." (p 152) In many speeches later, Comrade Deng Xiaoping expounded the harm from at least five aspects: 1) He held that, although only a handful of people keep to the stand of bourgeois liberalization, the atmosphere created by them provides conditions for reactionary forces at home and abroad hostile to China's socialist system, some criminal elements, for those engaging in beating, smashing, and looting, and the remaining forces of the "gang of four" to carry out antiparty and antisocialist activities. The natures of these people are different. Given certain conditions, however, they are entirely able to gang up together. This, combined with a great deal of unsavory stuff that inevitably enters the country following the opening up, can have an impact on our socialist four modernizations which should not be ignored. 2) He held that practicing bourgeois liberalization will only lead to a situation characterized by a chaotic state and demoralized people, which will spell trouble sooner or later. He reminded people that it is necessary to note China's problems and that our overriding need is stability. Without a stable environment, everything would come to naught and the achievements already scored will also be forfeited. 3) He held that, if bourgeois liberalization is practiced, it will certainly lower the party's prestige and demoralize the party organization and, since such a party is even inferior to a mass organization, how can it lead the people in carrying out construction? 4) He held that bourgeois liberalization confuses people's minds and pollutes people's souls.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Spiritual pollution has such a great harm that it can bring calamity to the country and the people. It obscures the demarcation line between right and wrong among the people, creates negative, lax, and discordant sentiments, corrodes people's souls and will, encourages the spread of individualistic ideas of all descriptions, and fosters the trend among some people of casting doubts on and even negating socialism and party leadership." (Revised and enlarged edition, p 32) If this is allowed to spread unchecked, it will affect more young people so that they lose direction and take to evil ways. From a long-term point of view, the struggle against bourgeois liberalization has a bearing on the question of what kind of generation will succeed to our cause and on the fate and future of our party and state. 5) He held that practicing bourgeois liberalization is sure to make the four modernizations cause go astray and lead to the erroneous path of capitalism. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping sees it, the four modernizations we are carrying out have a name, i.e., the socialist four modernizations. This is because, given our national conditions, once we give up socialism, we shall return to the old path of being a semicolonial and semifeudal state. Not only will the four modernizations be unattainable but it will even lead to a revolution. If we introduce the whole system of the West to China, it will mean guiding the present Chinese policies to the capitalist road and practicing capitalism rather than socialism in China.

### The Great Duplicity of Bourgeois Liberalization

Why is it that bourgeois liberalization has such a large support among the people? Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: A very important reason is that those practicing bourgeois liberalization always flaunt banners of revolution and hide their plots so that many naive young people and people who are not aware of the truth are apt to be taken in. A common trick employed by these practicing bourgeois liberalization is to use the tasks or slogans of our party to spread viewpoints to negate the four cardinal principles. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee put forward the need to emancipate the mind and set things to right, some people with ulterior motives, flaunting the banner of emancipating the mind, negated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the name of correcting Chairman Mao's mistakes in his later years and negated party leadership in the name of correcting the party's ultra-"leftist" mistakes in the 10 years of disturbance. On this count, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out: "What does emancipating our minds mean? It means that, guided by Marxism, we should break the fetters of habit, subjectivism, and prejudice, and study new situations and solve new problems. In emancipating our minds, we should never deviate from the four cardinal principles or impair the political situation marked by stability, unity, and liveliness." "If, like some of the people who put up big-character posters on the 'Xidan Wall,' a person 'emancipates his mind' by departing from the four cardinal principles, he is actually

placing himself in opposition to the party and the people." (p 243) After the 12th party congress, our country implemented the policy of reform and opening up in an all-around way. Those practicing bourgeois liberalization again criticized and negated socialism in the guise of reform and opening up. They advocated "total Westernization" in an attempt to introduce the whole Western capitalist system. In short, no matter what task or slogan you put forward, they will immediately make an issue of it if, in their view, it can be utilized. If you talk about opposing feudalism, they will oppose socialism by regarding socialism as feudalism. If you talk about improving party leadership, they will preach the institution of multi-party politics and the "separation of powers." If you talk about strengthening the legal system and promoting the development of democracy, they will talk glibly about "democracy, freedom, human rights" and so on. The whole party, the people of the whole country, and young people throughout the country, should have full vigilance against these!

A common trick employed by those practicing bourgeois liberalization is to take advantage of the faults and problems in party and government work to incite dissatisfaction with the party among some students and people with the best of intentions. Before and after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, taking advantage of some social problems left over from the periods of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," they could easily deceive some people who had difficulties which the government found it impossible to completely solve for the time being. Over the past few years, they have taken advantage of certain faults in party and government work and some corrupt phenomena within the party and government to incite sentiments of dissatisfaction with, and mistrust of, the party and government among the vast numbers of young students and people. In a speech at a meeting with cadres of martial law troops at and above the army level, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: During the current turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, the most misleading trick employed by the plotters was to use the slogan of "opposing corruption" as a setoff and force some students and masses of good intentions to take part in the confrontation between bourgeois liberalization and the four cardinal principles.

There is another trick, namely, flaunting the banner of "democratic movement," inciting student unrest, and creating turmoil. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: These trouble-makers "generally says they speak in the name of democracy, a claim by which people are easily misled." He pointed out: We must make a special effort to explain the question of democracy clearly to the people, and to our youth in particular, so that they can understand that the democracy the Chinese people need today can only be socialist democracy, and not bourgeois democracy, individualist democracy. It can only be people's democracy under the leadership of the Communist Party and not anarchistic democracy breaking away from its leadership. It can only be democracy in combination with the



socialist legal system and not the lawless "extensive democracy." If we depart from the four cardinal principles and idly talk about democracy in an abstract way, it will lead to the serious spread of extreme democracy and anarchy, the total destruction of a political situation marked by stability and unity, and the complete failure of the four modernizations. So long as we foster such democratic awareness in our minds, we can enhance our ability to distinguish and resist bourgeois liberalization instead of being misled by the banner of "wanting democracy."

### **We Must Take a Clear-Cut Stand in Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization**

This is an idea which Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly stressed in his expositions on opposing bourgeois liberalization. In his view, the reason for ever growing bourgeois liberalization over the years is that we have not been resolute, consistent, and thoroughgoing in opposing bourgeois liberalization. As far back as in July 1981, after Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave a talk on upholding the four cardinal principles in connection with propaganda work, we failed to energetically expose and struggle against some erroneous views which were clearly opposed to the four cardinal principles, so that this erroneous trend of thought again emerged. In light of this, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in all earnestness: "At present, the main problem is not so much the existence of this phenomenon as the fact that we are too soft in handling it. There is laxity and weakness." (p 345) Later, he repeatedly exhorted some party comrades to be determined to overcome their failure in taking a firm and clear-cut stand against bourgeois liberalization. At the end of 1986, in light of the incident in which Fang Lizhi and others instigate students to trouble, Comrade Deng Xiaoping again warned: "There are troubles in those places because the leaders there do not take a firm and clear-cut stand. This is not a problem in one or two places nor is it a problem of 1 or 2 years. It is the consequence of our failure to take a firm and clear-cut stand against the trend of bourgeois liberalization. (Enlarged and revised edition, p 149) After presiding over the central work, Comrade Zhao Ziyang did not draw lessons from the past but continued to take a laissez-faire and even conniving and supporting attitude toward bourgeois liberalization, with the result that the trend of bourgeois liberalization developed to such a degree that a counterrevolutionary rebellion broke out in Beijing.

To genuinely do a good job in opposing bourgeois liberalization, it is necessary to thoroughly change the state of laxity and weakness on the ideological front. Comrade Deng Xiaoping holds, to oppose bourgeois liberalization with a clear-cut stand, it is necessary to occupy the ideological front and positions with socialist ideas, launch vigorous and serious ideological struggle against erroneous ideas of bourgeois liberalization, and genuinely reverse the abnormal situation in which "the persons making criticism are attacked from all sides, the

persons criticized are often sympathized with and protected" and "good people cannot find support while bad people are on the rampage." (Enlarged and revised edition, p 150) At the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee held in October 1983, he loudly appealed: "Strengthening party leadership over the ideological front and overcome laxity and weakness has become a urgent task for the whole party." (Enlarged and revised edition, p 36) "Party committees at all levels, especially the principal responsible comrades of party committees, should closely follow and penetratingly study the situation and problems on the ideological front and adopt effective measures to improve work on this front." He also suggested that the Political Bureau or Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee hold a special discussion on the party's work on the ideological front and systematically solve the relevant principles, tasks, measures, steps, and other issues.

To do a good job in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, leading cadres should first take a clear-cut stand and communist party members should stand in forefront of the struggle. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said on many occasions that the key to whether or not a unit or locality can oppose bourgeois liberalization with a clear-cut stand lies in whether or not the principal leading cadres and the principal responsible persons of the party committee there take a firm attitude. He said: "Only when leaders take a clear-cut stand can the masses sharpen their vigilance" and "only when they take a clear-cut stand and give encouragement to activists can the middle elements stand on our side. If leaders take a firm stand, trouble will not break out." (Enlarged and revised edition, p 153) This thesis is very correct. If, during the current disturbance in Beijing, Comrade Zhao Zeyang had always kept to the party stand and opposed the turmoil in a clear-cut manner, the student unrest would never have developed into a turmoil and then into a counterrevolutionary rebellion. In his expositions on opposing bourgeois liberalization, Comrade Deng Xiaoping laid great emphasis on the need for party members to identify themselves with the party Central Committee. He pointed out: In criticizing the party, party members should conform to party principles and observe party decisions. They are not allowed to willfully spread views of not trusting, being dissatisfied with, and opposing, the party's line, principles, and policies. In particular, it is even more necessary for writers, artists, ideological and theoretical workers, journalists, and comrades engaging in other ideological work, who are party members, to enhance party character and observe party rules and discipline. They were not allowed to regard themselves as special, with each going his own way. They should "constantly bear in mind the country's overall interests and try to raise the socialist consciousness of the people and in particular of the youth." (p 220) "Communist Party members on the ideological front, especially those who undertake leadership responsibility and have influence in this field, must stand in the forefront of the struggle." (Enlarged and revised edition p 34) Practice over the years proves that top people

practicing bourgeois liberalization often come from the party. So long as all Communist Party members can consciously enhance party character, observe party discipline and rules, and take the lead in struggling against bourgeois liberalization, the various questions of liberalization on the ideological front can be solved and are not difficult to solve.

In taking a clear-cut stand against bourgeois liberalization, we should also overcome some hazy ideas and hold on to the correct orientation of opposing bourgeois liberalization. In opposing bourgeois liberalization, some comrades have been overcautious and failed to take a clear-cut stand. An very important reason is that there are some confusions in their ideological understanding. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, some people are afraid that opposing bourgeois liberalization will affect the implementation of the "double hundred" policy, some are worried that opposing bourgeois liberalization will affect emancipation of the mind, some have misgivings that opposing bourgeois liberalization will obstruct reform and opening up, and some, who are grasping the work of opposing bourgeois liberation, are afraid that they will be regarded as launching political campaigns. In the view of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, this chaotic situation has indeed provided some people who crave nothing short of nationwide chaos with certain favorable conditions to carry out their activities, so that those engaging in bourgeois liberalization who, secure in the knowledge that they have strong backing, can attack the four cardinal principles more frantically. Therefore it is necessary to effectively rectify this chaotic situation and conduct resolute struggle against bourgeois liberalization more forcefully.

### **Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization Is a Protracted Struggle**

From Comrade Deng Xiaoping's many expositions we can see that, while carrying the policy of reform and opening up and absorbing and learning science and technology and all useful things from some developed capitalist countries, we can hardly avoid the intrusion of some negative influence from the capitalist society. Therefore, given that class struggle will still exist for a long time in our country and that external bourgeois ideas will constantly exert their influence and, in particular, given that our country's economic development will still lag behind that of developed capitalist countries in the West for a fairly long time to come and that the superiority of socialism has not been fully brought into play, the idea of bourgeois liberalization and its influence will stubbornly express themselves in the political and ideological spheres and they will exist as a social trend of thought for a long time to come. For this reason, the struggle against bourgeois liberalization will surely be a protracted one. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping put it, as long as we conduct reform and opening up, we should oppose bourgeois liberalization. "This struggle will run through the entire process of the four modernizations and it will be conducted not only in this century but in the next century as well." ("Comrade Deng Xiaoping on

Upholding the Four Cardinal Principles and Opposing the Four Cardinal Principles," Jiefangjun Publishing House, First Edition in June 1989, p 172) Facts prove that the representative figures of bourgeois liberalization trend will never give up their dream to overthrow the Communist Party and take the capitalist road in China. Whenever there is a suitable climate at home and abroad, they will still stir up trouble. The whole party, the whole country, and the whole army must be mentally fully prepared.

The means of opposing bourgeois liberalization should be suited to the need of protracted struggle, with the main emphasis on education. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Precisely because the struggle is protracted, we do not launch a campaign but mainly conduct education. This is both a process of struggle and a process of education through persuasion." (ditto) He repeatedly exhorted people to draw lessons from the "leftist" practice in the past. With regard to those who have made mistakes in the bourgeois liberalization trend, it is necessary to properly deal with each case on its merits, such as the nature and degrees of errors and how to understand and deal with them. We should pay attention to the method of criticism and grasp the proper limits. We should refrain from attacking people from all sides or launching a campaign, but we should never give up the weapon of criticism. While laying emphasis on education, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also held that "if some people always make us feel uneasy, we cannot remove the possibility of applying a certain means of dictatorship, of applying disciplinary and legal means." (ditto, p 181) "If someone affects social order and violates the criminal law, he must be resolutely dealt with. Persuasion also includes dealing with people according to the law." (Enlarged and revised edition, p 49) We should not make concessions on such issues.

To wage protracted struggle against bourgeois liberalization, it is necessary to educate the youth, as well as the people in general, for a long time. In early 1987 Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Failure to give strong guidance to young students is a major fault." (Enlarged and revised edition, p 154) Early this year, he again pointed out: Over the past 10 years, our greatest fault has been in the educational field. Education here refers, most importantly, to ideological and political education among the vast numbers of young people. Because of this fault, some young students, affected and corroded by the ideas of bourgeois liberalization, instead of believing the truth that only socialism can save and develop China, believed the propaganda about the advantages of capitalism. At the incitement of a handful of people who stubbornly cling to the stand of bourgeois liberalization, they created disturbances and even lost their reasons. This curious fact tells us that in upholding the four cardinal principles and conducting protracted struggle against bourgeois liberalization, a very conspicuous aspect is to win over young people. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: With regard to students who have created disturbances, "We should not merely use the

method of patting them on the shoulder. It is necessary to make clear the question of right and wrong and the question of advantages and disadvantages. The former involves the question of right and wrong in connection with the fundamental interest of our country, and the latter has something to do with the fundamental objective of China's socialism, i.e., the question of major advantages and disadvantages about whether or not we can achieve the objectives for this century and the next. This is precisely what is meant by taking good care of young people and giving them sincere guidance." (Enlarged and revised edition, p 156) If, on the other hand, we only pay attention to how to humor and flatter them and endlessly praise their "good intentions" and "patriotic actions," it can only encourage their blind ideas and enthusiasm to follow bourgeois liberalization. This, in fact, will only do young people harm.

### **Commentator Urges Pursuit of Socialist Course**

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in Chinese 28 Sep 89 pp 1-2

[GUANGMING RIBAO commentator's article: "The Socialist Course Is the Course Through Which We Build a Prosperous and Strong Country—on the 40th Founding Anniversary of the People's Republic of China"]

[Text] After going through a test of blood and fire not long ago, our great socialist motherland will soon mark its 40th birthday. The past 4 decades are a period in which the universal truth of Marxism has been integrated with China's revolution and construction, our motherland has undergone earthshaking changes, and the Chinese people, guided by the CPC, have been marching forward with their chins up along the socialist course. While these 4 decades are just a fleeting moment in the long history of mankind, they are a great and eventful period as far as the Chinese people are concerned and a period they can be proud of. Looking back at the course we have traversed and the events we have experienced during these 4 decades, we can say with full confidence that, in order to build China into a prosperous, strong, democratic, civilized, and modern country, the socialist course is the only way we must follow.

**Facts in the 40 years have convincingly proved that the socialist course is the only correct choice of the Chinese people, and that socialism is the foundation of our country**

Following the socialist course is not a whimsical decision anybody could make; it is the inevitable outcome of the historical development of modern China and the great historic choice made by the Chinese people after a tortuous course of more than a century. Anyone with a little knowledge of modern Chinese history knows that, immediately after China's defeat in the opium war in 1840, progressive Chinese people began to find the truth and the way to save the country and the people. During that period, there were Hong Xiuquan's "Agrarian System of the Heavenly Dynasty," Kang Youwei's

"Great Harmony Program," and Dr Sun Yat-sen's "Principle for the People's Livelihood," and there were the peasant revolution of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, the 1898 Reform, and the bourgeois revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen. But all these efforts failed to change China's semicolonial and semifeudal state, and the people suffered immensely. Then where was China's future and where was its way out? To answer this question, Comrade Mao Zedong specifically pointed out: "The October Revolution helped progressive elements in China and the world over to consider the destiny of their countries and to reconsider their respective problems from the perspective of the proletariat. Following the course of the Russians—this is the conclusion." ("On People's Democratic Dictatorship") "Following the course of the Russians" means following the socialist course guided by Marxism. That was the scientific choice made by the Chinese Communists. We can see that, shortly after they made the choice, the Chinese Communists and the Chinese people brought about a fundamental change in China's outlook. First of all, they seized nationwide power by launching the new democratic revolution, which lasted 28 years. Then, by confiscating two-thirds of the industrial capital of Old China and the monopoly and bureaucratic capital which had dominated the entire economic life of old China, they acquired the needed material resources essential for building a socialist society. Furthermore, through the socialist transformation of agriculture and the national bourgeois industry and commerce, they built a socialist economic system based primarily on the public ownership of the means of production.

Because of the great successes we achieved in national construction during the 40 years, we can justifiably say today that prosperity and development are the things that socialism has brought to China. In 1948, our huge country's output of steel was merely 158,000 metric tons; coal, 32 million metric tons; electricity, 4.3 billion KWH; crude oil, 120,000 metric tons; and cement, 660,000 metric tons. Compared with 1949, the output of all major industrial products has increased several times, a dozen times, and even dozens or hundreds of times. For example, China's steel output in 1988 reached 59.18 million metric tons; coal, 970 million metric tons; electricity, 543 billion KWH; crude oil, 137 million metric tons; and cement, 203 million metric tons. Compared with the highest output before liberation, the increase in the output of major industrial and agricultural goods in 1988 were: cotton yarn, 10.5 times; cloth, 6.7 times; coal, 16 times; steel, 64 times; crude oil, 428 times; electricity, 91 times; and cement, 92 times. China's gross national product in 1988 was the eighth highest in the world. Ever since the nation adopted the policy of carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, it has injected new vitality into China's economic development. According to statistics, the annual growth of the GNP, the gross social output value, the gross industrial and agricultural output value, the national income, and financial receipts during the 1979-1988 period was 9.6, 11.2, 11.2, 9.3 and 8.7 percent respectively.



True, compared with other countries in the world, China's economic development is still slow and its people's living standard still low. According to the World Bank's "1988 World Development Report," in 1986 China was still a "low income country" with a per capita GNP of only \$300—one of the 20 lowest of the 120 or so countries covered by the World Bank statistics. It should be pointed out, however, that these statistics fail to accurately reflect China's actual economic development and the Chinese people's living standard. This is because commodity prices and service charges in China are relatively low and are basically independent on those on the world market. Besides, housing, medical services, communications, education, and many living necessities in China are more or less subsidized by the state; and the RMB's purchasing power is noticeably higher at home than on the world market. All these factors, however, are not reflected by the RMB's exchange rate. According to an analysis made by some economists at home and abroad, should an estimation be made on the basis of the "index of living standards," the Chinese people's actual living standard has already reached that of a "middle income state." The World Bank's report also states: "China's long-term per capita gross domestic product has been growing rapidly. Although some regions remain poor, the state of the Chinese people's health, educational level, and average life span are on a par with those of many middle income countries." Among the 120 or so countries the World Bank surveyed, the Chinese people's ranked 46th in the anticipated life span upon birth (1986), 59th in per capita calorie intake (1985), 46th in the mortality rate of infants of less than 1 year of age (a low figure; 1985), 17th in the percentage of underweight infants upon birth (also a low figure; 1984), 47th in terms of literacy rate (1984), and 53d in per capita availability of doctors (1981). Short of being an advanced socialist system, it is absolutely not easy for a "low income country" with a per capita GNP of only \$300 to rely entirely on its resources to clothe and feed 1.1 billion people, especially at the level the overwhelming majority of people has reached today.

China is a big and poor country. The overwhelming majority of people live in rural areas and the per capita share of natural resources is low. Owing to its backward development of natural resources, the feudalistic system and private ownership that had gone on for several thousand years, and the semicolonial and semifeudalistic system that had lasted for more than 100 years, China has remained a semisequestered and semipartitioned state with an extremely low productivity. Under such inevitable objective conditions, we could never have solved our economic and defense problems in the past 40 years if we only had depended on outside assistance and a single or several economically developed countries, even though certain industries and departments may have developed abnormally. Specifically because we have a socialist system based on public ownership, our resources can be distributed in a planned manner, and use of our manpower and material and financial resources can be centralized in a rational

manner for the purpose of gigantic socialist economic construction, and we have been able to build an independent and relatively complete socialist economic system and solve our survival and development problems within a relatively short period of time. Today, not only has the People's Republic of China grown tremendously in agriculture and in such traditional industries as coal, electricity, iron, steel, and textiles, but it also has established and developed such new industries as automobile, tractor, and airplane manufacturing; shipbuilding; electronics and petrochemical goods production; and space and nuclear technology, as well as modern communications and telecommunications industries. Our achievements in educational, cultural, and scientific development and in developing public welfare services have also been universally acknowledged. Take science and technology, for instance. After 40 years of hard work, China has reached or approached the industrially advanced countries in the world in terms of the development of its nuclear energy technology, biological science, high-energy physics, computer technology, carrier rocket technology, satellite telecommunications technology, and so on. We cannot but attribute all these achievements to the superiority of the socialist system.

After the opium war, the Chinese people, who had already suffered untold miseries, continued to suffer immensely because of the numerous major historical changes. Due to foreign invasions and frequent wars, the masses lived in dire poverty and the nation became increasingly weaker. But did the late Qing Dynasty and the governments of the northern warlords change China's outlook? No. And did the Kuomintang regime change China's outlook? Also no. It was the Chinese Communists and the People's Republic founded 40 years ago under the CPC leadership which really helped the Chinese people stand up and changed China's outlook. Since 40 years ago the Chinese people began to follow a course which enabled them to really shake off poverty thoroughly, quickly, and universally and to build a prosperous, strong, democratic, and civilized country. That is the socialist course. Socialism has changed China's outlook, given her greater socioeconomic strength, and brought her to a status which is decisive on the current world stage and to the progressive cause of mankind today. History has proved that our choice to follow the socialist course is entirely correct, and that any argument to discredit the socialist system and all the successes China has achieved under it are totally groundless.

**The ability to expedite the development of productive forces is the basic criterion for judging that the socialist system is superior to the capitalist system**

The socialist system is basically superior to the capitalist system. While this should not be a question at all as far as the Chinese people are concerned, it has become one among some people, especially among some students, in recent years. Why? One important reason lies in the seemingly rational but actually erroneous argument of

the very small number of proponents of bourgeois liberalization who have made every effort to spread the "theory that socialism is a failure." They argue, for example, that since the socialist system is superior to capitalism, why is it that China's productivity and the Chinese people's living standards are still so low after 40 years? When those people, who neither understand China's past nor present, do not have the right answer to issues like this, the idea that "socialism is not as good as capitalism" begins to arise and spread. This ideological trend was reinforced when Comrade Zhao Ziyang who, in his capacity as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, instructed that adherence to the socialist course "should be mentioned less or not mentioned at all" and that "socialism cannot be clearly explained."

The issue is very clear: Just what is the basic criterion for judging whether a socioeconomic system or political system is superior and progressive? What are the principal indicators that the socialist system is superior to the capitalist system?

According to Marxism, the fundamental criterion for judging whether a socioeconomic system or political system is superior is, in the final analysis, to see whether it can expedite the development of productive forces. This has been clearly expounded by Marx and Lenin. When Comrade Mao Zedong analyzed the fundamental contradictions of China's socialist society in 1957, he also pointed out: "When people say that socialist production relations are more compatible in nature with the development of productive forces than the production relations of the old era, they refer to the fact that the former permits productive forces to develop at a rate which did not exist in the old era, and that thus production can constantly expand and the people's growing needs can be gradually satisfied." ("The Question of Correctly Handling the Contradictions Among the People") Comrade Deng Xiaoping also clearly pointed out in 1980: "The socialist system is superior to the capitalist system. This superiority should manifest itself in many ways, but first and foremost it must be revealed in the rate of economic growth and in economic efficiency. Otherwise, there will be no point in our trying to blow our own horn." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p. 215) Is China's socialist system superior to the capitalist system according to this criterion? We already have cited figures to show that, in terms of speed and efficiency, the development of our production after the founding of New China was conspicuously better than that in Old China, and now we should like to make some "horizontal comparisons"—by drawing a comparison with developed capitalist countries. While China's economic construction had its successes as well as major setbacks during the nearly 30-year period from the founding of the country to the period before the adoption of the reform and open policy, generally speaking our successes have caught worldwide attention and the speed of our growth has not been low when compared with that of developed capitalist countries. Statistics show that, during the 1950-1979 period, the annual

industrial growth rate was 13.4 percent in China, 4.5 percent in the United States, 11.9 percent in Japan, 6.7 percent in the Federal Republic of Germany, 2.5 percent in Britain, and 2.4 percent in France; and the annual agricultural growth rate was 4.0 percent in China, 1.9 percent in the United States, 2.1 percent in Japan, 2.0 percent in the FRG, 2.2 percent in Britain, and 2.4 percent in France. Ever since the nation's adopted the reform and open policy, China's economic development has proceeded steadily and the speed of the economic growth has been noticeably higher than developed capitalist countries. From 1980 through 1986, China's GNP grew 9.2 percent annually, whereas it was 2.3 percent in developed countries, 2.1 percent in the United States, and 4 percent in Japan. From 1980 through 1985, China's agricultural output grew 9.4 percent annually, and it was 1.5 percent in developed countries, 1.8 percent in the United States, and 1.6 percent in Japan. During the same period, China's industrial output grew 11.1 percent annually, and it was 2.5 percent in developed countries, 2.4 percent in the United States, and 5.9 percent in Japan. While the world's output of crude oil dropped 1.5 percent from 1978 through 1987, the output increased 28.9 percent in China. During the same period, the world's electricity output increased 29 percent, it increased 93.8 percent in China; the world's steel output increased less than 0.5 percent, it increased 77 percent in China. All these irrefutably show that the socialist system is superior, and that it can expedite the growth of productivity faster than the capitalist system can.

It should be pointed out here that those who try to discredit the superiority of the socialist system on the ground that China's current productivity is not as high as that of capitalist countries simply cannot come up with tenable facts. First of all, they have violated the basic Marxist criteria for judging whether a social system is superior. According to Marxism, whether a social system is superior should be determined by whether it can give impetus to the growth of productivity so that it can grow faster. However, some people have either consciously or unconsciously used the "growth of productivity" as the basic criteria. This is all wrong. Undeniably, Marx' original concept was based on the assumption that the productivity of a socialist society is higher than that of a capitalist society, because socialist society is transformed from a country in which capitalism has been fully developed. It turns out, however, that the socialist countries today were all economically backward. It is natural, therefore, that their productivity was lower than the developed capitalist countries over a considerably long period of time. This was because of their poor foundation, and had nothing to do with whether their social system was superior. Furthermore, it has been only 40 years since China adopted the socialist system, whereas the capitalist system has been in existence from 200 to 300 years in the United States and European countries and more than 100 years in Japan. How can people conclude that the socialist system is not as good as the capitalist system on the basis that the productivity

achieved during a 40-year period is lower than that achieved over 200 to 300 years? Using productivity as a criterion to judge the superiority of a social system can also lead to preposterous conclusions. This is because, under any social system, the productivity at the latter stage is generally much higher than that at the early stage. Can we say that the latter-stage feudalism was superior to the early-stage feudalism, or that the imperialist system was more progressive than the free capitalist system? Meanwhile, we must also realize that, while the productivity of the developed capitalist society today has everything to do with their scientific and technological development, as well as their managerial expertise which they have gradually accumulated over a period of several hundred years, the most important thing to note is, were these countries' wealth not accumulated through exploiting the labor of their own working people and exploiting and plundering the resources of their colonies and semicolonies, which constituted the overwhelming majority of the world population? Take modern China for example. From the opium war to the 1911 revolution, the Qing Government paid nearly 1.3 billion taels of silver to the foreign powers as reparations (See "The History of Imperialists' Invasion of China," Vol 1, authored by Ding Mingnan and others). These reparations became the important sources of the capitalist powers' "primitive accumulations." Is it not true that that was the prime cause of modern China's backwardness and the development of certain capitalist countries? Although, after the Second World War, the imperialist colonial system began to collapse gradually, the old international economic order created by the imperialists, during their protracted plundering and exploitation of their colonial states, has remained basically unchanged. Thus, unequal international economic competition still remains between developing countries and developed countries; capitalist countries of the West are still controlling and exploiting the developing countries by means of their superior productive forces, labor productivity, capital, science, technology, managerial expertise, and monopoly organizations; and they have further polarized the rich and the poor countries in the world. Utilizing their monopoly status in international economic affairs, developed countries have also intensified their unequal exchange with developing countries by making all-out efforts to raise the prices of manufactured goods, which they export to developing countries, and hold down the prices of the primary products, which they import in return. Developed countries have also been exploiting the developing countries' cheap labor through investing in them, and while concentrating their efforts on developing high-grade, precision, and sophisticated industries themselves, they have been gradually moving the energy-inefficient and serious pollution-causing industries to the developing countries. Developed countries have also been able to strengthen their domination over the developing countries by extending loans to them; and they have been using trade, financial measures, and other means to shift their economic crisis to the developing countries. Is it possible that, in the face of these

past and present facts of capitalist countries' exploitation, we still can praise them in a big way? If the answer is positive, then all righteous people should ask themselves: Where is our national pride?

We do not intend to write off the ties between the speed of productivity growth and the growth of productivity, while stressing their differences. On the contrary, we stress the importance of the former, specifically because we are convinced that, as long as we proceed along the socialist course, we can increase our productivity and catch up with, and surpass, the developed countries eventually. We clearly realize that, compared with developed countries, China's current per capita GNP is still far behind, and that the absolute value of this difference will continue to expand for some time to come. This is a normal phenomenon, because developing countries and developed countries started from different points, and there was a big difference between their base figures. However, it is a law that, between two positive rates of change, the larger will eventually produce a bigger absolute quantity. The World Bank's 1984 Economic Study Group maintains in its report—"China: The Main Report on the Issues and Plans of Its Long-Term Development"—that, in order to catch up with developed countries in the year 2050, China's per capita income must increase at least 5.5 percent, or even 6.5 percent, annually, and China's annual per capita income increase during the 1979-1984 period was 6.8 percent. Owing to the superiority of the socialist system, China's current economic growth rate now exceeds that of many developing and developed countries by 5 to 6 percentage points annually. We can say positively that, because of the superiority of the socialist system and because of the hard work of the people in the country, we can catch up with, and surpass, capitalist countries in terms of GNP in the near future; and then, over a longer period, we can catch up with, and surpass, the developed capitalist countries in terms of per capita GNP and productivity. The world will certainly see a prosperous, strong, democratic, and civilized modern socialist China.

**Adhering to the Socialist Course, and Persistence in Carrying out Reform and Opening to the Outside World Is the Fundamental Guarantee for Building a Prosperous, Strong, Democratic, and Democratic Modern Power**

While fully acknowledging the great successes New China has accomplished during the last 40 years, we should have no qualms about admitting our mistakes. We always maintain that, without these mistakes, especially those major ones which could have been prevented, our development would have been better, faster, and more successful.

The biggest mistakes we made prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee were our "leftist" guiding thoughts and ossified policies, because of which we suffered great losses. We have learned from these mistakes that poverty is not socialism, and neither are ossification, conservatism, and stagnation. The fundamental task of socialism is to develop productivity



energetically. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party, to keep pace with the historical trend, decisively led the country in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, pointing out that the nation's work in all fields must center around economic construction. The decade-long reform and openness have injected tremendous vitality into our economic development, and now our entire society is full of life.

Our socialist construction during the last 40 years shows that the superior socialist system and its basic principles, such as public ownership and distribution according to work, have broadened prospects for the growth of social productivity. However, this superior system and its basic principles will not function spontaneously, nor will it automatically expedite productivity growth. In other words, we cannot fully arouse the nation's initiative, tap the enormous potential of our socialist economy, or expedite the pace of modernization unless, under the premise of upholding the basic socialist systems and principles, we make continuous efforts to do away with barriers and ossified systems incompatible with productivity growth, and strive to explore new systems which can facilitate the development of productivity. This being the case, we must fully understand the need for reform and the inherent association between carrying out reform and giving full scope to the superiority of the socialist system. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In order to develop productivity, restructuring the economic system is the only way out." "The political system, if not restructured, would obstruct the development of productivity and the accomplishment of the four modernizations." ("Building a Socialist Society With Distinctive Chinese Characteristics," revised and enlarged edition of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pp 117, 138)

We must continue to open to the outside world firmly and learn advanced science and technology and managerial expertise from foreign countries during the course of doing so. Our economic development is still at the initial and relatively backward stage of socialism. On the whole, our scientific and technological development is still slow and our management is still very poor. While we must primarily rely on our own efforts and hard work in expediting our scientific and technological development and improving our management, it is also important for us to learn from foreign countries' achievements while opening to the outside world. Reviewing the experiences the country gained over a period of more than 30 years after the founding of the country, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The world today is an open world. The reason why China was historically backward was because it had sequestered itself from the outside world. While we were subjected to foreign blockade after the founding of the republic, we also had ostracized ourselves from the outside world, and this caused us certain difficulties ..... [ellipses as published]. In short, we learn from the experiences we have gained during the last 30 years and more that we cannot carry out our construction successfully behind closed doors." (Ibid, p 54) Today science

and technology, like a locomotive, are playing an increasingly important role in leading economic development. Under such circumstances, we have no reason whatsoever to reject modern science and technology and managerial expertise, which are the common wealth of human civilization. Reviewing our experiences and pondering the future, we must continue to open—and open wider—to the outside world.

We are currently engaged in economic retrenchment. This means that we have to deal with the problems we have created in recent years—such as inflation, total social demands being higher than total social supply, irrational production patterns and product mix, deficits, unfair distribution, and the like—so as to create a good environment in which we can continue to deepen reform and open to the outside world. Fundamentally speaking, economic retrenchment is entirely compatible with reform and openness. Economic retrenchment is not only essential for economic stability and development, it is also essential for improving and expediting reform, and thus it is wrong to pit economic retrenchment against reform and openness. By means of economic retrenchment, not only can we surmount our present economic problems and rationalize relations between all economic sectors, but also expedite and deepen reform, and find a way to develop a Chinese-style socialist commodity economy.

During the last decade, not only have we achieved world-acknowledged successes, but also gained invaluable experiences. In a nutshell, these experiences are: We must follow the socialist course, while carrying out reform and opening to the outside world. Our reform is no other than an endeavor with which the socialist system can improve itself; similarly, our openness is no other than an endeavor with which socialist productivity can develop. Comrade Deng Xiaoping always underscores this point. He pointed out, for example: "Upholding the socialist course during reform is a very important issue. We must achieve modernization in industry, agriculture, national defense, science, and technology. But the word 'socialist' must precede the term of 'four modernizations.' Our current drive to enliven the domestic economy and opening to the outside world must proceed under the principle of upholding the socialist course." (Ibid, p 117) What does upholding the socialist course mean? The two most important requirements are: First, we must uphold the economic system dominated by public ownership; second, there should never be a polarization between the rich and the poor. However, we can see that, in recent years, an extremely small number of people, who have obstinately clung to the stand for bourgeois liberalization, have been attempting to reverse China's socialist course of reform and openness. To begin with, they advocated "total Westernization" in China, saying that China not only should import advanced science, technology, and managerial expertise from the West, but also the capitalist economic and political systems. During the last 2 years, they openly advocated "privatization," and even overtly

issued the "Declaration of Privatization;" they even vociferously proclaimed: Modernization is modernization, how can there be socialist modernization and capitalist modernization? Specifically under the impact of this countersocialist current, some people in our society, especially the students, have become bewildered and skeptical about whether modernization can be achieved under a socialist system. Thus, we must never disregard which course our reform and openness should follow, nor can we ignore the confrontation and struggle which will continue for a long time over this issue. Furthermore, we must also realize that changing China's socialist orientation has always been the international capitalist forces' basic strategy to bring about a "peaceful evolution" in China. Our reform and openness have been going on against an international backdrop. While they must do business with us, the international capitalist forces have never forgotten to carry out political, ideological, and cultural infiltration against socialist countries. If, in the face of this serious struggle for and against "peaceful evolution," we fail to uphold the socialist course consciously, then would our reform and openness not deviate from the right course? History and reality have time and again taught us that reform and openness are the way through which we can build a stronger country, and that the four cardinal principles are the foundation of our country. As long as we consistently uphold the line characterized by "one center, two basic points" [one center: economic construction; two basic points: a) upholding the four cardinal principles; b) upholding the general principle of carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy], then our socialist cause will certainly thrive, and we shall certainly achieve even greater victories!

### Jiang Speech Prompts Nationwide Study

OW2210192189 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2230 GMT 3 Oct 89

["Station Roundup"—from the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] The important speech made by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at the rally to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the PRC has triggered strong response in the country. Many factories, schools, government organs, and neighborhoods have organized meetings to study and discuss the speech. People universally maintain that Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech is a programmatic document that guides the CPC and is significant for rallying the entire nation to win even greater victories in socialist modernization and reform.

During the past several days, party committees of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government have called meetings to study Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech. At a meeting held on 29 September to discuss Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech, members of the Beijing municipal party

committee Standing Committee maintained that the speech is a programmatic document that can make it possible to achieve ideological unity in the party and guide its future operation. They said: Comrade Jiang Zemin underscores the need to guard against peaceful evolution. This important issue vital to China's future and destiny is relevant to the current situation and will have far-reaching historical significance.

Lu Xiezheng, member of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee and its political and legal affairs secretary, said: The speech is the first comprehensive exposition of the CPC's internal and external policies after the upheaval. Both theoretically and practically, it has answered the question of the party and the country, providing them a clear-cut course and reaffirming their confidence in upholding the principle of one center and two basic points.

Members of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee maintained that the speech has clearly explained the many important issues within and outside the party, issues concerning economic construction, reform, internal and foreign policies, and current and future plans. Not only has the speech demonstrated the firmness, clarity, and continuity of party theory and lines, but it has also provided a clear answer for issues confronting the country.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, said: Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech provides strong ideological guidance, it outlines policy for dealing with various relevant issues, it is a programmatic document that upholds the party's basic line characterized by one center and two basic points, and it serves as the administrative platform of the party's third-generation leading group.

On 29 September, leading members of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial advisory and discipline inspection commissions, the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference watched the live relay of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech on television. Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, said: Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech has fully and systematically expounded the party's general and specific policies relevant to the work in 10 areas, including the need to uphold the four cardinal principles and the reform and open policy. The speech will have a significant impact on heightening the awareness of the vast number of cadres and people, unifying their understanding, and achieving economic retrenchment.

On the afternoon of 30 September, members of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee studied the speech Comrade Jiang Zemin made at the rally to commemorate the 40th founding anniversary of the PRC. They maintained that the speech is a general program for unifying the thinking and actions of all party members and people throughout the country, and a



powerful weapon for guarding against the inroads of bourgeois liberalization. It will have a powerful impact on further stabilizing the situation.

The Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government issued a notice on 30 September urging all party committees and governments to earnestly organize the cadres and the masses to study Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech.

Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech has triggered strong response among cadres and people. Many cadres, people, and intellectuals have been earnestly studying the speech during the National Day holidays. Liu Yishou, director of the maintenance workshop of the Beijing No 3 Cotton Textile Mill, said: I am greatly inspired by Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech. We feel that socialism is worth striving for and our motherland is full of hope.

Prof Weng Shilie, president of the Shanghai Jiaotong University, said: General Secretary Jiang Zemin's speech has clarified the misunderstanding regarding certain major political principles and structural reform, as well as certain theoretical misconceptions in recent years.

After studying Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech, members of the Hubei Provincial Planning Commission party group pledged that they would unify their guidance for our economic work with Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech. They said that the guiding role of economic planning should be strengthened at a time when Hubei is bent on weakening economic planning and extolling decentralism.

Zhao Ziyou, national labor model and president of the Shenyang Fengbei Motors, said: General Secretary Jiang's speech has eliminated our skepticism toward the reform and open policy and encouraged us to continue to explore and deepen enterprise reform.

#### Results in Prosecuting Economic Crimes Reported

OW2210060289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1500 GMT 21 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA)—More than 380,000 economic criminal cases have been handled in the first half of this year. Director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce Ren Zhonglin said here today.

He said that 10 percent of the economic crimes are major cases, and the state has retrieved 377 million yuan in illegal funds, much more than in the same period last year.

Ren said that most of the economic offenders are state-run or collectively-run units; officials and staffers.

Many of the cases involve profiteering in important production materials and durable consumer goods in short supply. In the first half of this year nearly 22,400 such cases were handled, making up 58 percent of the total of the more serious cases, according to Ren.

He also said that there has been a fairly big increase in cases involving reselling of gold and gold decorations in the first half of this year, more than five times that in the same period last year.

#### Investigation Shows Better Education Environment

OW2110021589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1321 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA)—An investigation into education in primary and secondary schools across seven provinces and one autonomous region in China shows that investment in education has dramatically increased and conditions for teachers have improved.

The investigation, organized by the State Education Commission, also shows that in these areas governments at different levels have paid more attention to education in recent years.

On the other hand, the investigators found that in some areas the percentage of dropouts from junior high schools remained high and public funds for primary and secondary schools are decreasing. The renovation of dangerous school buildings needs more attention.

The inspection, conducted by the State Education Commission, the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the National People's Congress and other concerned authorities, started this September in Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Shanxi, Hubei, Qinghai, and Gansu Provinces, and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Priority was given to the following aspects: The use of educational funds and teachers' economic conditions, the renovation of dangerous school buildings, the dropout rate of primary and secondary school pupils, moral education and unauthorized charges levied on pupils.

Liu Bin, vice minister of the State Education Commission, said that during the inspection, the long existing problems were solved immediately and some good examples were found.

Liu disclosed that the State Education Commission has sent a second inspection group to Anhui and Jiangsu Provinces and Shanghai. And a third one will be sent at the end of this year. Then the inspection on education at primary and secondary schools across China, except for the Tibet Autonomous Region, will be completed.

#### Education Inspection Teams Sent to Provinces

OW2310113789 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1332 GMT 20 Oct 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA)—Entrusted by the State Council; the State Education Commission; the

Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the National People's Congress; and other relevant departments and commissions recently sent personnel to inspect and supervise secondary and primary education in Jilin, Shangxi, Qinghai, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Gansu, Xinjiang, and Hubei.

The emphasis of this supervision and inspection is: 1) implementation of the policy of increasing educational outlays and the compensation of teachers; 2) repairing hazardous school buildings; 3) progress in keeping primary and secondary school students from dropping out; 4) progress in stopping collection of unjustified fees; and 5) implementation of the "Circular of the CPC Central Committee on Reforming and Strengthening Ethics Education in Secondary and Primary Schools."

### Women Win Support for Dual Societal Roles

OW2310103089 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0752 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA)—The introduction of competition into labor and employment is forcing many Chinese women to decide whether to go on working at the expense of their family life or to quit their jobs.

Many are determined to keep both. They want to achieve a balance between their career and their family, and in this aspiration they are receiving an increasing amount of support.

More and more people believe that women's dual contribution in material and human production should be recognized and that they should be well compensated for lost career opportunities.

According to the All-China Women's Federation and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, measures have been adopted in many places to help career women to find a way out of their dilemma.

A special fund has been established in Nantong City, in east China's Jiangsu Province, to help women workers who have just given birth. Each industrial worker is asked to contribute 20 yuan to a fund administered by a committee. The committee then gives 1,000 yuan to the enterprise where the young mother works as compensation for her maternity leave.

In Anshan City, in northeast China's Liaoning Province, the municipal people's government has decided that the wages of a woman worker during her maternity leave will be jointly provided by her and her husband's factories.

Women workers in Zhuzhou City, in south China's Hunan Province, can take four years' leave from the time they become pregnant until the child is three years old. During this time, they receive 60 to 70 percent of their normal pay, thanks to a program that co-ordinates the maternity, retirement and relief funds.

Some other cities are considering giving tax-reductions to businesses where the number of women workers surpasses a certain ratio while increasing the taxes of some enterprises where the number of women workers is less than the average level.

Experts believe that these measures, although rudimentary, show that the role of women in both economic construction and family life is recognized by society.

### Wang Zhen Attends Ye Jianying Museum Opening

HK2310034489 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Oct 89

[Text] On the occasion of commemorating the third anniversary of the passing away of late Marshal Ye Jianying, a museum in memory of him was inaugurated and officially open to the public this morning at his native place of (Yanshan) village of (Yanyang town) in Meixian county. The museum was built with funds totaling 710,000 yuan raised by villagers, both at home and abroad.

The museum is a two-story building with a total space of 2,000 square meters. In front of its gate there is a two-meter high bronze statue of Marshal Ye. A panel with an eight-gilding-Chinese-character inscription written by State President Yang Shangkun—Memorial Museum of Marshal Ye Jianying—is hung on an arch over the gateway, and on both sides of the gateway is sculptured the revolutionary career of Marshall Ye. The museum has five exhibition rooms in which about 300 valuable photos of Marshall Ye and 50 pieces of things used by him during his life-time are on display.

State Vice President Wang Zhen made a special trip from Beijing to attend the inauguration, cut the ribbon in the ceremony and unveiled the bronze statue. The CPC Guangdong provincial party Secretary Lin Ruo delivered a speech in the name of the provincial party committee and government.

### Military

#### PLA Urges Study of Jiang National Day Speech

HK2010155789 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 1 Oct 89 p 1

[Report: "General Political Department Issues Circular Calling for Earnest Study of National Day Speeches by Jiang Zemin and Other Central Leading Comrades"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep—Today, the General Political Department issued a circular to the whole Army calling for earnest study of the important speeches by the leading cadres of the central authorities delivered during the period of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the nation.

The circular says that on 29 September, Jiang Zemin, representing the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, made a long and important report at a meeting

of various circles in the capital to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. This report fully affirmed the great achievements in socialist revolution and construction in the past 40 years, and especially in the recent 10 years of reform and opening up; it also profoundly summarized the experience and lessons of history, proposed basic conclusions concerning four aspects and ten problems of unifying understanding, and further explained a series of important principles and policies adopted by the party and the state. Before this, General Secretary Jiang Zemin and other members of the Political Bureau Standing Committee answered questions raised by reporters on our country's internal and external policies at a press conference attended by Chinese and foreign journalists. Premier Li Peng and other leading comrades in the central authorities also made important speeches during the celebration of National Day. An earnest study of these reports and speeches is of significance in unifying the thoughts of the whole party, the whole Army, and various nationalities in the whole country; in enhancing vigor and uniting together; in consolidating and developing the achievements in stopping the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion; and in winning bigger victories gained in construction and reform.

The circular demanded that various units must take studying the important speeches made during the celebration of National Day by the leading comrades of the central authorities such as Jiang Zemin as one of the important contents of the activities celebrating the 40th anniversary of the country. The study and understanding of the speeches of the central leading comrades must be combined with the study of the editorials of RENMIN RIBAO and JIEFANGJUN BAO on National Day. Party committee secretaries or organs at or above the regiment level must allocate time to organize these studies, and hold forums and discussions according to their practical conditions. The units now running study classes for cadres must list the study of the important speeches by the leading comrades of the central authorities in their study plans. Study at the basic level can be carried out on the basis of listening to the radio and watching television, and in addition by comprehensive explanation and discussion by leading cadres. This study must be combined with the current process of upholding the four cardinal principles, and with the reeducation on opposing bourgeois liberalization. Through study, the great achievements in various domains in our country can be introduced to the cadres and soldiers, enabling them to have greater faith in socialism and the party's leadership. The basic conclusion for New China for the past 40 years and the current big problems requiring special attention by the party and the state can be made clear, enabling a further clarification of what is right and wrong in ideology and theory confused by bourgeois liberalization; raise self-consciousness and resolution for implementing the party's basic line of "one center, two basic points"; develop our Army's excellent tradition of loyalty to the party, the country, and the people; uphold the party's

absolute leadership over the Army; unite more closely with the CPC Central Committee; and under the leadership of the Central Military Commission, work together and strive hard, making new contributions to promoting construction of a modernized country and Army.

### **PLA Reservists Hold Military Exercise in Jiangxi**

OW2210042489 Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO  
in Chinese 24 Sep 89 p 1

[Dispatch by Tu Youhong (3205 0642 4767) and Yang Guang (2799 0342)]

[Text] September 23 is a day worth commemorating in New China's military history. This day 20 years ago, China conducted a successful underground nuclear test for the first time. On 23 September this year in Xinjian County, the People's Liberation Army [PLA] reserve force held its first large-scale joint military exercise.

At 0900 sharp, three red and three green signal flares were shot into the sunny sky over the exercise ground. The exercise had begun. Discovering the red force's offensive attempt, the blue force attacked the deploying red troops with intermediate-range and long-range artillery and chemical weapons [hua xue xi ji 0553 1331 6002 2345]. The red aviation force attacked the blue force's ground positions. Our artillery force, known as the god of war, accurately fired several hundred rounds of shells at enemy positions, shaking the land and nearby mountains. Before the first artillery bombardment was over, the red force's obstacle clearing team began to cut a passageway through obstacles set by the enemy. The passageway was a precondition for the red force to launch a successful assault and break through the blue force's front positions.

The blue force rapidly seized key locations to organize a group defense in accordance with high speed and large depth modern tactical principles. In the face of the red force's assault, the blue force immediately organized an artillery counterattack on the red force's command and observation posts, artillery positions, and rear echelons. Its frontline troops took cover and fired at the red force's road opening troops in order to frustrate the red force's assault preparations.

Another three signal flares were shot into the sky. The red force began its advance, with tanks leading infantry units, and rapidly and courageously thrust into enemy positions.

Modern warfare involves ground and air battles and visible and invisible confrontations, and is fought both at the front and in deeper areas, complicating the situation. The general director of the military exercise planned the campaign and directed the exercise to proceed step by step toward one climax after another. After capturing high ground of the blue force, the red tank units received orders to destroy the enemy's armored force. Their accurate shelling soon turned the once arrogant enemy tanks into scrap metal. Under powerful



artillery cover, the red force thrust into enemy positions, deployed in smaller groups to cut through the enemy's line of defense, and then encircled and wiped out isolated enemy units one by one. When one red and one green signal flare rose into the sky over the blue force's positions, the exercise ended with the red force's consolidation and expansion of the breakthrough area. The lively and spectacular exercise lasted more than 1 hour.

The live ammunition tactical exercise was a joint military exercise approximating an actual battle. It was held by the Jiangxi Provincial Armed Forces Committee, the Jiangxi Military District, and Nanchang City at the instruction of the Nanjing Military Region to test the coordination between the Army and local government to demonstrate the strength of the reserve force. It was also a large-scale military activity to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The participating officers and men fully demonstrated the strength of our reserve force. Before holding the military exercise, the officers and men of the Nanchang Army Reserve Division underwent intensive training for more than 20 days; familiarized themselves with basic procedures, contents, and methods of general combat missions; and completed several dozen training subjects such as mobilization and assembly, rapid deployment, and field assault and defense. They are able to become accustomed to a war environment quickly. According to the departments concerned, the exercise was of positive significance to the reserve force's joint tactical training in the future.

Those who watched the military exercise and reviewed the participating troops were provincial party, government, and Army leaders Liu Fangren, Jiang Zhuping, Wang Zhaorong, Wang Baotian, Lu Xiuzhen, Wang Taihua, Zhu Zhihong, Xu Qin, Wang Zemin, Pei De'an, Sun Xiyue, Zhang Fengyu, Wu Ping, Shen Shanwen, Lou Zhongnan and Shen Zhongxiang; leading cadres of the Nanjing Military Region headquarters; the Jiangsu Military District; the Zhejiang Military District; the Anhui Military District; various reserve divisions; the Nanchang Army School; the Jiangxi Provincial Armed Police Corps; and an Air Force unit in Jiangxi, including Lu Binglin, Liu Ziming, Zhang Naigui, Li Peiji, Sui Zhuozhao, Ding Xinfu, and Hu Tingzhang; leaders of the Nanchang City party, government, and Army organizations; members of the Armed Forces committees of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang City; and leaders of military sub-districts in Jiangxi.

Senior Colonel Chen Zhenggen, commander of the Nanchang Army Reserve Infantry Division, served as general director of the military exercise. The two deputy general directors were Jiang Zhongping, deputy secretary of the Nanchang City party committee; and Senior Colonel Zhang Zhaoming, deputy commander of the Reserve Division.

### Army Factory Develops Missile Training Simulator

OW2010130889 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1035 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA)—A simulator for use in strategic-missile training has been developed by a factory attached to the Second Artillery Corps, the WORKERS' DAILY reports today.

The Beijing-based newspaper says the device is cheap, safe, durable, and easy to learn. It can halve training time.

Twenty-one of the simulators have been shipped to Army units that need such equipment.

### Economic & Agricultural

#### Minister Claims 'Balance' in Materials Supply

OW2410100289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0858 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—China has kept a balance in the supply of materials and equipment during the past year of improvement of the economic environment and rectification of the economic order, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

The Beijing-based newspaper quoted Liu Suinian, minister of materials and equipment, as saying that his ministry has provided enough materials and equipment to ensure the state mandatory quotas for energy, transport and power industries this year.

Increases in the output of coal, steel products, non-ferrous metals, sodium carbonate, caustic soda and cement in the first eight months of this year has helped ease the supply of such materials nationwide.

The minister is optimistic about the production of major raw materials, which is expected to fulfill or even over-fulfill the annual plan this year, thus helping promote the stability of national economic development.

According to the minister, the consumption of coal and steel products and timber has dropped this year, thanks to reductions in the scale of investment in fixed assets, putting a brake on the excessive speed of industrial growth. Other factors include the eradication of irrational consumption and a drop in the production of durable goods because of slow sales.

According to statistics from 50 markets of materials and equipment, the average prices for 30 key materials and items of equipment rose by 14.5 percent in May, 11.9 percent in July and 8.5 percent in August this year.

But the minister also warned that supply of materials and equipment is still a big problem for many material-producing enterprises fail to fulfill state mandatory plans.



### Article Views Contract Managerial System

OW2210124689 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO  
in Chinese 23 Sep 89 p 1

[Article by Lin Ling (2651 0407) and Guo Yuanxi (6753 0337 2522): "Uphold and Perfect the Contracted Enterprise Managerial Responsibility System"]

[Text] The reform over the past 10 years in our country has covered many areas. An important one is the contracted managerial responsibility system introduced in the vast numbers of urban enterprises, especially the big- and medium-sized enterprises owned by the state. Fruitful results have been achieved in implementing this system. Judging from the actual situation at present, however, we must make further efforts to uphold and perfect this system by integrating theory with practice if we are to make still greater headway in this regard.

### The Nature of the Contracted Enterprise Managerial Responsibility System

To answer the question whether the contracted enterprise managerial system should be upheld and perfected, we must, first of all, make clear its nature. This requires us to make an analysis of the system by digging into its essence.

In the first place, the purpose of implementing the contracted enterprise managerial responsibility system in our country is to meet the requirement of consolidating and improving the socialist system of public ownership of means of production. Our socialist public-ownership economy, including the sector based on the entire people's ownership, is one involving commodities and currency, or in other words, a planned commodity economy. Under the condition of the planned commodity economy, it is perfectly possible to properly separate the power of management from ownership, while it is inappropriate to lump together the entire people's ownership and the management of enterprises directly by state organs. This is the important theoretical basis for instituting the contracted enterprise managerial responsibility system, a theoretical basis perfectly in line with the Marxist theory and socialist practice. If we deny the possibility of proper separation of ownership and the power of management and insist that enterprises owned by the entire people can only be managed directly by state organs, we will not only put enterprises under excessive control, or overly rigid control, but radically deny the necessity and possibility of instituting the contracted enterprise managerial responsibility system. Insistence on the proper separation of ownership and the power of management points out the concrete direction of instituting a contracted managerial responsibility system for enterprises. Our system of ownership by the entire people is an all-people ownership system represented by the state. In enterprises owned by the entire people, the state holds the ownership of means of production and, because of this ownership, should get a great share of the profits earned by the enterprises. At the same time, enterprises are direct production organizers

and are situated on the first line of production, exchange, and distribution. The state has to give certain fixed assets to enterprises for the latter to hold in their possession and use directly, and therefore the enterprises must have the power to manage these assets. Meanwhile, social economic activities are quite complicated, and people's demands for the varieties of products and the specifications and designs of certain items are constantly changing. Because of these reasons, it is impossible for the state to set targets for everything, big and small, in its mandatory plans. Rather, the state has to give enterprises certain power to manage the means of production. Such being the case, state-owned enterprises, as socialist commodity producers, should have independent power and interests while fulfilling certain responsibilities to the state.

As can be seen from the above, the contracted enterprise managerial responsibility system is by no means a general economic accounting system, nor is it merely a system of responsibility for profits and losses. It is an embodiment of the essence of the socialist relations of production and is one of the concrete manifestations of the socialist relations of production with Chinese characteristics. At present, this system is still in the process of continuous improvement and development. The process of improvement and development is also a process for us to make continued efforts to understand, explore, and adjust the economic relations between the state and enterprises, between different enterprises, between enterprises and their staff members and workers, and between staff members and workers themselves. To grasp the substance of this process, we must further study the state-enterprise-labor relations with respect to their responsibilities, powers, and interests.

### Principles of the Contracted Enterprise Managerial Responsibility System

The essence of the contracted enterprise responsibility system has three main dimensions: responsibilities, powers, and interests, the three things that people often talk about. The combination of these three things may be regarded as the basic principle of the contracted enterprise managerial responsibility system.

The combination of responsibilities, powers, and interests in the socialist economy differs radically from the combination of these three things in the exchange of commodities under the private-ownership system. The difference lies in that the latter is a means used by opposite parties to make private profits, while the former is a method for the integration and augmentation of the interests of the state, collectives, and individuals. In the exchange of commodities under the private-ownership system, the two parties are private owners whose interests are opposite to each other, and both of them are concerned only about their own private interests. Providing commodities to the other side is only a means to make private profits. For this reason, each is trying to give less and take more. They bargain and

finally conclude a transaction because they are compelled to do so by the spontaneous competition in the market. In the socialist economic relations, the parties, which are inherently linked, are individual laborers, their own collectives, and their own state, and all share the same interests. What everyone is concerned about is not only the interests of his own, but the combined interests of all the three parties. Here the division and combination of the responsibilities, powers, and interests are defined and realized on the basis of the simultaneous augmentation of the interests of the state, collectives, and individuals.

Because of the above, we may say that though responsibilities, powers, and interests were combined to varying degrees in all previous commodity economies based on private ownership, the combination was only a kind of contract or a written agreement between the buyer and seller without a common ground based on the economic interests of the whole society. The fundamental difference between the combination of responsibilities, powers, and interests in the socialist economy and the combination of these three things in all private-ownership commodity economies lies in that the former is founded on the common interests of the whole society and subordinate to the common goal of economic development of the whole society. It is for this reason that responsibilities, powers, and interests are combined into an unshakable and clearly defined system, which must be strictly complied with.

Socialized mass production is characterized by an elaborate division of labor, a high degree of specialization in production, and an extensive scale of cooperation among enterprises. The higher the degree of socialization of production and the more developed the division and cooperation of labor, the greater the need for a strict responsibility system. With the existence of the commodity economy under the socialist condition, it is imperative to closely link the responsibility system with economic powers and interests so that every enterprise will create more material wealth to meet the people's needs while ensuring the continued consolidation and development of the socialist public-ownership economy. In this sense, the contracted enterprise managerial responsibility system, as far as its essence is concerned, is a unique product that has come into being under the socialist condition. It reflects the socialist economic relations and shows a distinctive social nature. The socialist economy based on the public ownership of means of production conducts activities of production in the whole society in a planned and organized way. However, intricate and complicated economic relations exist between the state and enterprises, between different enterprises, and within enterprises. Only with the establishment of different contracted enterprise managerial responsibility systems based on the actual situations in different fields of work, can the various component sectors of the socialist economy be brought into a coordinated and harmonious state. As can be seen, the contracted enterprise managerial responsibility system

reflects the new type of socialist production relations among the state, enterprises, and laborers.

### **The Meaning of Responsibilities, Powers, and Interests in the Contracted Enterprise Managerial Responsibility System**

In the contracted enterprise managerial responsibility system, responsibilities, powers, and interests are linked together as an organic whole. The three are interrelated and are conditioned by one another. Do they also have an independent nature in some way? Do they have their own characteristics? Yes, of course.

As far as the state is concerned, it shoulders the greatest responsibilities for the economic growth and the improvement of the macroeconomic benefits of the whole society. This is expressed mainly in the fact that the state must proceed from the interests of the whole society to exercise macroeconomic regulation and control by various economic, administrative, and legal means according to the characteristics, laws, and demands of the development of the commodity economy. For a state that is also the owner of the means of production, there are more responsibilities: First, it must take the responsibility to guide and check the state-owned enterprises' direction of development of production. Second, as a contract awarder, it must do its best to create a favorable economic environment and order for the development of the enterprises and the increase of their assets. Moreover, the state must ensure the fulfillment of the various guaranteed terms that state-owned enterprises request in signing the contracts, and so forth.

Related to the responsibilities of the state is its power after signing contracts with enterprises. We must clarify that the state has the power to make overall decisions on and the power to make macroeconomic regulation and control over the social and economic activities as a whole. The state's exercise of such an economic decision-making power is fully shown by its setting of the strategic objectives, priorities, and steps of the overall social and economic development, and by its formulation of relevant intermediate-range, long-range, and short-range plans. Its exercise of the macroeconomic regulation and control is shown by its formulation of various policies and decrees and by its use of various economic levers. However, the state exercises such powers merely in its capacity as the organ of political power, not in its capacity as the owner. As the owner of the means of production, the state has the power to award contracts to enterprises, and the power to select operators. The state has the power to discontinue a contract and award it to another operator, if the present operator pursues a wrong operational orientation or incurs serious losses. It also has the power to exercise necessary management of, inspect, and issue guidelines to the contracted out enterprise; and to collect, through profit-sharing, a portion of the net income of the enterprise that must be put under the unified control of the state.

Our socialist state is the representative of all the working people. Therefore, the interests of the state, either as the organ of political power or as the owner, essentially represent and embody the fundamental and long-term interests of all the working people. For this reason, the distribution of any interests must not violate the interests of the state. As the organ of political power, the state gains its interest from ordinary enterprises mainly through tax collection. As for state-owned enterprises under the operation of contractors, the state, in addition to collecting taxes from them, also shares their profits in the capacity of the owner. In a sense, to let the state enjoy such an economic interest is the economic duty of the enterprises, as one of the important terms of the contract.

An enterprise is the producer and dealer of socialist commodities. In the economic activities in the society, it is a vigorous cell directly taking on the heavy responsibility for production and reproduction of materials and goods. The duty of the enterprise to the state is the tasks that it must accomplish for the state. The tasks are mainly set by an economic contract which has a legal binding force. Under our current widely practiced system of contracted managerial responsibility, the enterprise should turn in to the state a certain amount of material wealth in the form of money to satisfy the people's needs.

Since the enterprise is the producer of socialist commodities and a cell of the national economy, what and how much power should the enterprise have are to be decided by the nature of the enterprise and its role in the socialist economic system, not to be decided at will. The powers given to the enterprise should be relevant to its economic responsibilities. In other words, an enterprise should have all the powers necessary for the production of commodities under socialist conditions.

According to Marxist principle, an enterprise is both a producer and a consumer in the course of social reproduction. Therefore, it must first be able to cover its expenditures with its income and constantly maintain its own simple reproduction. At the same time, it should be able to accumulate more capital funds, increase output value, develop itself, and constantly expand reproduction to meet the needs of the society, after fulfilling its daily-increasing duties to the state. In order to do so, an enterprise must have its own production development funds. In addition, an enterprise, as an independent economic entity, must have a certain amount of money to cover the workers' wages, bonuses, and welfare funds. In order to have more income, the only way out is for the enterprise to strive to increase production, do its utmost to accomplish its tasks, and fulfill its contract obligations.

With the above basic viewpoints and analysis, we think that to uphold and perfect the contracted managerial responsibility system among enterprises conforms to the general orientation of socialist economic development, and is the only way to carry on the unshakable reform.

Any doubts and misgivings about the system of contracted managerial responsibility and any attempts to negate it are wrong. We must firm this conviction.

### Criterion of Productive Forces Analyzed

HK2410100889 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese  
6 Oct 89 p 3

[Article by Li Naihua (2621 0035 5478): "Correctly Understand the 'Criterion of Productive Forces'"]

[Text] Since the 13th CPC National Congress has expounded the theoretical view of "criterion of productive forces," our comrades doing theoretical and practical work have carried out numerous discussions on the criterion of productive forces. The discussion reached its climax last year and continued into this year. To conscientiously meditate upon our discussion and sum up our experiences and lessons in this regard will enable us to more correctly understand the Marxist viewpoints on the criterion of productive forces and more comprehensively implement the basic line set forth by the 13th CPC National Congress.

After the conclusion of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC led entire country in bringing order out of chaos and in summing up our past experiences. As a result, we gradually came to realize that poverty is not socialism, much less communism. The fundamental task of socialism is to develop social productive forces. The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic Structure" adopted by the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, which was convened in October 1984, pointed out in no uncertain terms that in the process of our country's reform, all the comrades of our party regard whether or not a reform is conducive to the development of our country's social productive forces as the ultimate criterion for judging whether such a reform is successful or not. In so saying, the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic Structure" explicitly explained for the first time the concept of "criterion of productive forces" from the angle of success and failure of a reform. The 13th CPC National Congress also further summed up our country's practical experiences in pushing ahead with the cause of reform and opening up to the outside world over the past 9 years and put forward the theory concerning the primary stage of socialism, thus giving an unprecedented prominence to the criterion of productive forces: "Whether it is conducive to the development of our productive forces should become the point of departure in considering all questions and should become the fundamental criterion for examining all our work." Although such a theoretical view does not seem new to us, the explanation of this view by our party at once shows that our party has adhered to and developed the Marxist and Leninist theories relating to the development of productive forces and shows that our party has consistently adhered to the ideological line of seeking



truth from facts and has further heightened and deepened her own understanding of the line implemented since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on the basis of a scientific summation of both the positive and the negative experiences of China's socialist construction. When this theoretical view was first explained, our party still had to call on the whole party and the people of the whole country to theoretically deepen their understanding and adhere to this view in practice. Therefore, at that time, it was necessary for us to carry out the discussions on the criterion of productive forces. Practice over the past few years has also borne out that the discussions we have carried out have helped our party members, cadres, and the broad masses of our people theoretically understand the great significance of adhering to the criterion of productive forces, thus enabling them to break through the shackles of the "left" ideology. Nevertheless, we should also understand that there was a certain degree of theoretical absoluteness and a certain degree of cognitive one-sidedness in our discussions, which later gave rise to the phenomenon of liberalization in our work and objectively caused some grave consequences in our society.

As far as the theoretical absoluteness in our discussions is concerned, some of the articles published during the discussion theoretically viewed the criterion of productive forces in terms of absolutes, believing that the "fundamental criterion" put forward by the 13th CPC National Congress is in essence the "criterion of productive forces" and the sole criterion, as well. In my view, such an assertion has actually rendered the criterion of productive forces in terms of absolutes. At the initial stage of socialism, that the criterion of productive forces has become the sole criterion is mainly because highly developed social productive forces are the basic characteristic of socialism and the natural demand of the building of socialist modernization. In this context, in order to build socialism with salient Chinese characteristics, our party's line, principles, and policies must conform with the demand of the development of productive forces. Nevertheless, this does not mean that highly developed social productive forces represent all the characteristics of socialism, nor does this mean that developing productive forces is the sole condition for the building of socialist modernization. This is because economic construction or the building of material civilization does not represent the entire contents of building socialism with salient Chinese characteristics. Highly developed social productive forces are only the necessary condition for the realization of socialist modernization. The experiences we have gained in our socialist construction in over 3 decades have told us that there would be no progress in all our socialist undertakings if we failed to develop our social productive forces. The experiences we have gained from our recent struggle of crushing the turmoil and suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing have also told us that we should not only stress developing our productions and increasing the economic results but also stress adhering to the four cardinal principles and increasing the social

benefit. From this analysis, we can see that the criterion of productive forces is not the sole criterion, even less an absolute criterion, and that only practice is the sole criterion. In so saying, we are not casting doubt over some authors' efforts aimed at viewing the criterion of productive forces in absolutes, nor are we trying to discuss the impact that their articles have had on our society. However, we should clearly understand that their articles objectively prompted the prevalence of the view that "corrupt phenomena within the party and in the society are eventually to be eliminated in the course of the development of our social productive forces" and prompted the formation of such a theoretical basis upon which a large number of low-profit-making enterprises could strive for survival by fair means or foul.

As far as the theoretical one-sidedness in our discussions is concerned, although not a few articles refuted the view that the criterion of productive forces should be viewed in terms of absolutes, such refutation was only conducted on paper. As a result, some people tended to view the criterion of productive forces in a one-sided way. These people believe that in order to develop the social productive forces, we should resort to all types of measures. So long as our industrial output value can be raised, our reform will be successful, and we will in turn have made contributions to our reform cause. Some articles even asserted: "So long as it is conducive to the development of the social productive forces, any measure, be it this one or that one, is a good measure." Some people even believed that since the criterion of productive forces has been deemed as the fundamental criterion and the productive forces of the socialist society are less developed than the productive forces of the capitalist society, socialism is obviously inferior to capitalism. Some people even thought that since priority is now given to the adherence to the criterion of productive forces and to the development of productive forces, it is no longer necessary for us to carry out ideological and political work and the building of the socialist spiritual civilization, develop our fine work style, take into full account the overall situation of our country, and lay stress on the social benefit. Consequently, for a time, some people developed confused and erroneous understanding on many important questions.

As far as the phenomenon of liberalization in our practical work is concerned, due to the one-sided understanding on the part of certain people, there once emerged some abnormal phenomena in our country's political life and economic life. In disregard of the interests of the collectives and the state, some people blindly pursued their individual interests and the interests of some small groups.

Some people even refused to implement the principles and policies set forth by the party and the state, which has given rise to the situation that while the party and the state have policies, the various localities and units have countermeasures to counteract such policies. Some people even attempted to quote out of context the principles and policies set forth by the party and the state



to suit their own purposes and named their malpractice as "accommodation." Consequently, for a time, our country's economic construction was carried out in a blind and unbridled way, some of our country's enterprises developed a variety of short-term behaviors, and there was even serious waste of raw and processed materials as well as resources. As exposed by some newspapers, some of our country's enterprises even publicly employed child laborers. All these phenomena have tarnished the image and the authority of our party and our government, poisoned the general mood of our society, caused a structural imbalance in our national economy, and adversely affected our country's economic environment.

That our discussions on the criterion of productive forces has objectively caused the abovementioned grave consequences is mainly because our discussions on the criterion of productive forces were carried out at a time when the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization prevailed in our country. Naturally and inevitably, our discussions on the criterion of productive forces were stamped with the brand of bourgeois liberalization. As a result, some people turned to ignore the realities of China and forget the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. Today, after winning the victory of crushing the turmoil and suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, we must review the following important remarks made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, which, I think, will enable us to correctly adhere to the criterion of productive forces. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "What is our reform aimed at? Generally speaking, our reform is aimed at consolidating our socialist system and the CPC leadership and developing the social productive forces under the CPC leadership and the socialist system."

#### **Auditors Find Illegal Transactions at All Levels**

OW2110123389 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2230 GMT 15 Oct 89

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] According to the State Auditing Administration, auditing organs at various levels have done a great deal of work in connection with improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order since the beginning of this year. In the first 8 months of this year, they audited more than 142,000 units, and discovered illegal financial transactions amounting to 9.24 billion yuan, of which some 1.97 billion yuan should be turned in to state treasury. In the meantime, the auditing organs monitored some 10,300 fixed assets construction projects in the country with a total budget of 33.8 billion yuan which had been either cancelled or suspended by the state. The construction of some projects did not stop, as they should have until they were monitored by the auditing organs.

While the State Auditing Administration audited five major corporations in the course of screening and rectifying companies, the provincial-level auditing organs audited 218 companies and are auditing 155 other companies.

A responsible person of the State Auditing Administration pointed out: The present auditing work is focused in five respects—monitoring the cancelled and suspended fixed assets construction projects, monitoring commodity circulation activities, auditing consumption funds, auditing special funds for agricultural development and for assistance to the poor, and auditing financial and banking departments.

#### **'Great International Circle' Idea Criticized**

HK2110052289 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 1451 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, 20 October (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—ZHONGGUO JINGJI WENTI [CHINESE ECONOMIC ISSUES] published a signed article written by Wu Hua [1776 5478], saying that the strategic idea about the "great international circle" has flaws.

The strategy of forming a "great international circle" was put forward by Wang Jian, a young theoretical worker, and was later appreciated by Zhao Ziyang. Especially after the 13th CPC National Congress, the "coastal economic development strategy" and the "great international circle" became subjects warmly discussed by people.

The article pointed out the flaws in this strategic idea in the following three aspects:

- It will take too long to complete the circle. It will take at least 15 years to complete the circle that begins with the shift of the surplus rural labor force and ends with the funds provided by heavy industry for supporting agriculture. Will China's agriculture be able to withstand such a long period of time?
- The circle lacks a mechanism for stabilizing agricultural production. Before the completion of the circle, no resources will be used to guarantee the stable development of agriculture; moreover, agriculture will be facing certain unfavorable conditions. First, the income gap will attract more rural labor away from agricultural production; second, the labor force engaged in agricultural production will become aged; and third, large areas of farmland will be used for non-agricultural purposes in the course of developing an export-oriented economy. The lack of a mechanism for stabilizing agricultural production in the strategy of the great international circle will intensify the contradiction between reform and development.
- China's current economic structure consists of a dual structure. China is facing two options in the course of transition to a modern economy with steady growth: First, China may seek the development of heavy

industry at the expense of agriculture and rely on the import of agricultural products to support economic development; and second, China may increase investment in heavy industry under the premise of guaranteeing the steady growth in agriculture, thus ensuring the balance between the two economic sectors in the dual economic structure. As China has to feed a population of over 1 billion people, it can never adopt the first option. Even if there is a 1 percent shortage in China's grain supply, the absolute quantity would have a serious impact on the world's grain market. Food grain is a daily necessity for which nothing can substitute, and the import of large quantities of agricultural products will inevitably subject our country to the control of other countries in the diplomatic field. Therefore, all countries in the world attach great importance to the development of agriculture. It seems that the second option is the only one that China can adopt.

### State Prepares First Real Estate Regulations

OW2310031689 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0136 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA)—China is drafting its first-ever regulations concerning real estate, a move widely believed to be a further step towards a system for selling houses, according to today's "CHINA DAILY".

The Ministry of Construction has not disclosed any details of the regulations, which are subject to approval by the State Council early next year and later by the National People's Congress.

An official from the ministry said that the work of drafting the regulations, which include rules concerning real estate in general and regulations on domestic residences in particular, are based on the formula that the current housing system must be reformed and that an individual can pay to have the right to the use of state-owned land.

The official said that the new law would be expected not only to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the people but also to boost China's growing real estate business.

In the past two years the ministry has completed regulations on management of urban private houses owned by either Chinese or foreign citizens. Real estate business in China which started a decade ago, is enjoying healthy progress.

The country has around 3,000 companies dealing in real estate and they made 16.2 billion yuan in 1988. Construction of commercial buildings made up 27 percent of the total floor space completed last year.

The ministry official said low rents and unpaid use of state land has resulted in the housing industry moving into a vicious circle. The more houses the country

provides, the more it has to subsidize, which in turn hinders further development.

Experts are optimistic that the governments will recoup some 180 billion yuan by selling its 1.2 billion-square-meter allocated residential apartments at 150 yuan per square meter.

Sources from the ministry predicted another three billion square meters of new apartments by the end of the century, an investment of over 1,000 billion yuan.

### Research Helps East Coast Economic Development

OW2410071189 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0638 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Hangzhou, October 24 (XINHUA)—Cultivation of a new cotton variety has already earned an extra 400 million yuan for farmers in east China's Zhejiang Province since it was introduced to 840,000 ha of land in the past three years.

This is one of the results achieved from an effort designed to promote closer links between scientific research and production for better and more effective application of technical advances in economic activities in China's coastal areas, which are technically advanced and economically developed, compared with other parts of China.

In Jiangsu and Shandong Provinces, and Shanghai Municipality, 105,000 contracts on technical transfer were reached between research institutions and production enterprises last year.

In Jiangsu Province, more than 100 research institutes have joined larger enterprises or enterprise groups and become their technical backbones.

Since the Shanghai Organic Chemicals Institute and a rosin plant in Wuzhou City, in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, initiated their technical co-operation, the plant has become able to provide high-quality essences and perfumes for export.

For their part, 37 enterprises in Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province, have made efforts to promote scientific advances since 1985. They develop five new products a year, on average. The technical development has helped them increase output and profits by more than 60 percent, according to a local official in charge of the industrial sector.

Some leading enterprises and research institutions in Shanghai have turned their attention to tackling problems in a dozen key technical projects such as nuclear power generation equipment, program-controlled telephone switchboards, optical fiber telecommunications technology and development of small computers.

Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, boasts one of the most powerful technical forces in China. So far, some

3,000 senior technicians have been involved in the solution of key technical problems.

If these projects can achieve technical breakthroughs in three to five years, Shanghai's industrial and product structures are expected to see remarkable changes, according to local government officials.

Moreover, China's eastern coastal areas have also introduced foreign technologies so as to promote their economic development. Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shandong, Zhejiang and Fujian have in the past few years imported more than 3,000 items of up-to-date technology from other parts of the world.

These imported technologies have helped not only to upgrade existing enterprises, but also to develop a number of new products. In Xiamen City, Fujian Province, almost all the old enterprises needing technical upgrading have been so transformed.

China's eastern coastal areas cover 14.2 percent of the country's territory, but accommodate 41 percent of the national population. Their total industrial and agricultural output value accounts for 57.5 percent of the national total.

Compared with China's central and western regions, the eastern coast can be said to be economically developed. So they play a vital role in China's economy as a whole, which is now constantly enhanced.

### Experts Urge Faster Development of River Basins

OW2410103489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0911 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—Experts participating in a recent national conference proposed the speeding up of comprehensive utilization of the basins of the seven major rivers in China.

The five-item proposal was made at the national symposium on comprehensive development of river basins held in Guiyang, capital of southwest China's Guizhou Province, last week. It points out that there are now serious problems in flood control, irrigation, hydro-electricity production, shipping, water supply, water and soil conservation, and water quality protection, as well as other aspects of controlling and utilizing the rivers.

The proposal notes that none of the flood-control works on the seven major rivers in the country can resist extraordinarily heavy floods. If a section of the dykes is breached a disaster could occur, they warned.

Besides, the proposal points out, the development of water-conservation facilities, inland river shipping and hydro-electric projects has been neglected, and the acreage of soil erosion and polluted water has been expanding. All these things have been causing continuous deterioration of the ecological environment, slowing down the development of the national economy and even threatening life and safety.

The experts suggested that the state government pay special attention to comprehensive development of the river basins and ensure financial backing.

They proposed the formulation of a series of laws and regulations on water including laws for protecting rivers and laws for protecting water quality.

They proposed that the National Committee on Water Resources and Water and Soil Conservation should include some experts in addition to leading members of ministries concerned.

They also called for the choice of places for making experiments on comprehensive control and utilization of the rivers.

### Ministry Calls for Developing Feed Industry

OW2410103589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0906 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture has urged the stepping up of the development of the feed industry so as to guarantee the growth of animal husbandry and aquatic production, according to today's "ECONOMIC DAILY".

The remarks were made at a news conference held at the Agriculture Ministry here Monday.

According to the conference, in the past five years the feed industry has saved the country about 35 million tons of grain. This year, the grain output has increased, but the output of corn is down, so the feed industry is facing a serious situation.

The raw materials for feed production remain the main problem. A total of more than 10 million tons of grain is needed for the country's feed industry each year, and the reduction of grain production last year made feed production more difficult. On the other hand, the supply of grain for the feed industry is not guaranteed by the state plan.

Protein and other forage additives like vitamins and mineral trace elements are also in short supply because of the lack of foreign exchange.

The ministry holds that the state should adopt a preferential policy toward this sector and allocate more funds to support the development of the feed industry.

### State Launches Drive To Improve Irrigation

HK2410010689 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
24 Oct 89 p 1

[By staff reporter Xie Liangjun: "State Calls for More Efforts in Irrigation"]

[Text] The State Council—China's Cabinet—has decided to immediately launch a drive to improve rural irrigation facilities, in a bid to accelerate the country's sluggish agricultural development.

Top priority will be given to intensive rural irrigation and water conservation projects across the country in an effort to boost agricultural production in the next three to five years.

And effective measures will be introduced to encourage local governments across the country to speed up such projects, says a circular just released by the country's highest governing body.

Agriculture plays the dominant role in China's national economy. In order to feed 22 percent of the world's population off only 7 percent of cultivated lands on Earth, China must develop grain production to be self-reliant, and does it on her own.

But since 1984, when agriculture enjoyed its prime time and set a record in grain output which still stands, the country's grain production has been stagnant.

The circular attributes such an unacceptable situation to years of neglect to make capital investments into farming which would have reduced the devastation of droughts and flooding.

Although considerable gains have been made in capital projects on farms since the founding of new China in 1949, especially in the 1950s and 1960s, inadequate emphasis has been placed on such projects in the last 10 years which has slowed agricultural development.

The circular warns that more than 33.3 million hectares of farmland in China are affected frequently by excessive rain and drought every year and two-thirds of the country's farmland is of low yield.

This makes capital investment in farming the only way to fight natural calamities and secure the stable development of agriculture.

Most investment should be put into the maintenance and renewal of old irrigation and water conservation facilities to allow them to become more efficient and to permit the phasing out of old systems, the circular said.

On the other hand, the state encourages local governments and farmers to raise more money through as many channels as possible and to pour more funds into construction.

Township-run enterprises should be encouraged to put part of their profits back into rural water conservancy development.

Moreover, each rural labourer will be called on to spend at least 10 days on the construction of water conservation projects every year.

The circular concludes that local government at all levels must consider the capital investment in farming as a long-term and hard task on the course to agricultural modernization.

### Target Set for Seafood Exports

OW2210152889 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1328 GMT 22 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—China's export volume of seafood is expected to reach 400,000 tons by the end of the eighth-five year plan (1991-1995), according to today's "CHINA DAILY".

This is the target set by the Ministry of Agriculture aiming to realize its ambition of earning 1.7 billion U.S. dollars from the exports of seafood by 1995.

By then, Shi Danu, the official in charge of the fish farming in the ministry, estimated that the gross output of seafood is expected to reach 14.5 million tons.

To fulfill the target, a more generous economic environment should be made under the support of the central government, he noted.

Because of the current economic austerity policy, the fish farming industry is suffering from a severe shortage of funds, causing a decline of 6.7 percent and 15.6 percent in the output of fresh water fish fry and prawns, respectively, this year over last year.

In spite of this, the ministry exported 275,000 tons of seafood abroad last year, which was far above the target that had been set for the 1995.

During the first seven months of this year, the gross fisheries output went up 11.1 percent to 4.722 million tons from the same period last year.

Over the past decade, the ministry has also been seeking foreign co-operation by using a total of 500 million U.S. dollars foreign investment.

Since 1985, more than 100 ships have been sent to fish on the oceans of the world with an annual production capacity of 100,000 tons, he revealed.

At present, there are nearly 6.66 million ha of water areas, including the coastal water areas and interior water ponds, that have yet to be developed in China, he said.

Over the past few years, the fresh water fish farming area has decreased by 60,600 ha, he noted.

However, with a fisheries output of 10.6 million tons last year, China has become the third largest fishing nation in the world after the Soviet Union and Japan, he added.



## Central-South Region

### Guangxi Secretary Stresses Study of Jiang Speech

HK2310020789 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 89

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, a study meeting attended by leading comrades of the regional organs and the prefectures, cities, and counties concluded on 21 October. Through seriously studying the documents, holding lively discussion, and summing up and reflecting on things in conjunction with reality, the participating comrades deepened understanding of the spirit of Comrade Jiang Zemin's National Day speech, further unified their thinking, distinguished between right and wrong, obtained a clear picture of the orientation, boosted confidence, and enhanced awareness and determination for carrying out the party's basic line. [passage omitted]

In a speech at the concluding session, Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional party committee, affirmed everyone's achievements in study and stressed the following issues in seriously studying and grasping the spiritual essence of Comrade Jiang Zemin's National Day speech:

China's revolution and construction must be led by the CPC. Strengthening the party's leadership in this respect is the core issue in promoting the advance of the socialist cause. [passage omitted] We must unswervingly uphold the party's leading position in all work, give full scope to the political core role of the party organizations at all levels, uphold the party's political, ideological, and organizational leadership, and strengthen party building with the focus on improving the quality of the party members and the combat strength of the party organizations.

That only socialism can save and develop China reflects the objective truth of social movements in our country. For China to embark on the socialist road is certainly not the product of anyone's subjective will but the inevitable result of historical development. [passage omitted]

We must integrate adherence to the four cardinal principles with adherence to reform and opening up. [passage omitted]

We must continue to implement the guiding ideas and policy principles of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on economic work. The CPC Central Committee's guiding ideas and policy principles on taking economic construction as the core and developing China's economy will certainly not be changed on account of the turmoil and rebellion. [passage omitted]

We must continue to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. Guangxi is rather poor because its foundation is weak and its economic development slow. Hence, we must vigorously promote education in arduous struggle, and ensure that a thick

atmosphere of arduous struggle will form among all the party members, cadres, and masses.

We must consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity to ensure the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and construction. Proceeding from our region's realities, we should promote the building of socialist democracy and legal system under leadership and in an orderly way. At present we must get a good grasp of the post-turmoil investigation and cleanup, and resolutely crack down according to law on criminal activities and economic crime of all types, to ensure that the people of the whole region will have a stable environment for work and society.

We should vigorously step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization. At present the most important thing is to take effective steps to strengthen ideological and political work, correct the party style, improve the people's work style, and seriously grasp the antipornography drive, to clean the social atmosphere.

Chen Huiguang in conclusion hoped that on returning to their units, the party leaders attending the meeting will continue to study seriously and organize and lead the cadres and party members to study the spirit of Comrade Jiang Zemin's National Day speech and implement it in all work.

During the meeting Tao Aiyang, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, spoke on deepening the rural reforms and on agricultural production issues in the coming winter and spring.

### Guangxi Issues Population Control Circular

HK2010133789 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Excerpt] The regional people's government issued a circular on 17 October to administrative offices of all prefectures and people's governments of all cities and counties, calling on them to attach great importance to family planning work in the remaining 2 months of this year so as to attain this year's targets of controlling population growth.

The circular points out: A sharp upturn in the birth rate has been reported in some places and the rate of multiple births seems to be rising again. Leaders at various levels must be fully aware of the present serious situation in population growth, strengthen their sense of the population problem, foster the per-capita concept, and put both family planning and economic work on an equal footing. [passage omitted]

### Guangdong Court Sentences Alleged Taiwan Spies

HK2310081789 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] The Guangzhou City Intermediate People's Court this morning sentenced spy (Zhang Yi) to 13 years' imprisonment and spy (Wu Jidong) to 10 years' imprisonment.

(Zhang Yi) and (Wu Jidong), both residents of Guangzhou city, joined spy organization of the Taiwan authorities in October 1988, and took spy training in intelligence written in invisible ink, and means of communication.

As Assigned by the spy organization, in May this year (Zhang Yi) and (Wu Jidong) reported student demonstrations and hunger strikes in Beijing and Guangzhou to the espionage agency by letters written in invisible ink. During the period, they also received 1,200 yuan and 100,000 Japanese yen as espionage outlay.

### **Hunan Leader Stresses Socialist Education**

*HK2410013389 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 89*

[Text] On 20 October, provincial party committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan held a forum at Shanhe village in Shaodong County, attended by the party secretary and mayor of Shaoyang City and the party secretaries of six county party committees. In connection with the typical example of Shanhe village, he stressed that it is necessary to implement in the rural areas the spirit of Comrade Jiang Zemin's National Day speech, a programmatic document, and extensively launch socialist education in the rural areas.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Shanhe village has upheld the socialist orientation and set up a number of village-run enterprises. As a result average per-capita income in the village has risen from 171 yuan to 1,096 yuan, collective fixed assets total 1.35 million yuan, and there are 360,000 yuan in mobile funds. There is a collective bank deposit of 140,000 yuan. Comrade Xiong Qingquan endorsed the experiences of this village in upholding the socialist orientation and following the path of prosperity for all.

On the main problems to be resolved by socialist education and the contents of this education, Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: First, we must carry out education in socialist ideology and occupy the rural position with socialist ideology. Thus everyone will profoundly understand that only socialism can save and develop China. Second, we must vigorously develop the collective economy, especially village-run enterprises, and resolve the problem of how to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Third, we must strengthen the building of the grassroots party organizations, build clean and capable party branches, and establish and put on a sound basis systems such as party lessons, organizational life, democratic assessment of party members, and linking party members to peasant households.

### **Southwest Region**

#### **Nobel Prize Prompts Riots in Tibetan Sichuan**

##### **Beijing Officials Visit**

*HK2310021789 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 23 Oct 89 p 9*

[Special dispatch: "News About the Dalai Lama Winning Nobel Prize Has Led to Riots in Tibet"]

[Text] The news about the Dalai Lama winning the Nobel Prize has led to riots in Tibet and other Tibetan regions. As a result, the CPC authorities will postpone the lifting of martial law imposed in Lhasa, capital of Tibet.

According to a reliable source, when the news about the Dalai Lama winning the Nobel Prize spread to Lhasa and Tibetan regions in other parts of the country, besides sporadic riots in Lhasa, there were large scale riots in the Tibetan regions of Aba, Sichuan. The United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission respectively sent two bureau heads in charge of Tibetan affairs to the Tibetan regions in Aba to handle the matter.

It has been reported that thanks to the Nobel Prize won by the Dalai Lama, which has contributed a new factor to the turmoil, the CPC authorities have decided to tighten control over the Tibetan regions. It is unlikely that the lifting of martial law in Lhasa will be realized within the foreseeable future.

### **Secretary Comments**

*HK2010013389 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Text] Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed in a speech at the provincial conference on work in Tibetan areas on 19 October that unswervingly implementing the principle of ethnic equality, solidarity, and common prosperity, upholding the unity of the motherland, and working to develop the excellent situation in the Tibetan areas is not only the guideline for work in these areas in Sichuan but is also a major affair in terms of the prosperous development and long-term tranquillity of the state.

On the situation in Sichuan's Tibetan areas, Comrade Yang Rudai said that in the past 40 years, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Tibetan people and the patriotic figures of various sectors have loved socialism, supported the policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and upheld the unity of the motherland and ethnic solidarity, and they are now working hard for the prosperity and progress of the Tibetans. This is the main current in the province's Tibetan areas.

Although the riots in Lhasa and the separatist activities of the Dalai clique had a relatively big impact on Sichuan's Tibetan areas, generally speaking the overall situation there is stable.

He said: Education in strengthening and upholding ethnic solidarity is an extremely important issue for stabilizing the situation in the Tibetan areas and developing the excellent situation there. We must strengthen party leadership and consistently rely on the basic masses and cadres. We must pay attention to giving full scope to the role of the upper-strata patriotic figures and veteran activists. We should also discover and cultivate

new advanced elements in the course of practice. We must refute with boldness and assurance the rumors spread by reactionary forces at home and abroad, and take a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing turmoil and conspiracies to split the motherland.

Comrade Yang Rudai pointed out: The economy in the Tibetan areas has registered great development in the past 40 years, and the foundation has been laid for continued development in the future. However, there are also difficulties in economic work in these areas. Hence, as far as policies are concerned, apart from those aspects on which unity is essential, we should allow these areas slacker reins and more flexible methods. We should, as always, support economic development in these areas. The areas should continue to display the revolutionary spirit of working hard to build up an enterprise. We should strengthen the building of the grassroots party organizations and grassroots political power in these areas. We should mobilize all positive factors to tackle the problems in a comprehensive way.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, people's congress, and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Feng Yuanwei, Gao Shuchun, Zhaxi Zeren, Yangling Duoje, and (Tongda Yiduo); Tian Bao, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Deputy Chief of Staff He Qizhong; Liao Xilong, deputy commander of Chengdu Military Region; and Zhang Changshun, commander of Sichuan Military District, attended the meeting.

#### **Sichuan's Yang Discusses Education Issues**

*HK2110032389 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2320 GMT 20 Oct 89*

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial party committee, recently said at an assembly of alumni and responsible persons of Chongqing University: Our party's basic viewpoint and guideline on education and the policy on intellectuals followed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have not and will not change just because of the recent political upheaval. We sincerely hope that the comrades on the education front and the intellectuals, especially young intellectuals, will seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, persevere in integrating themselves with social practice and with the workers, peasants, and soldiers, continually draw nourishment from the people's creation of history, and give full scope to their wisdom and talent in the motherland's socialist construction.

Comrade Rudai said: During the recent turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, our party and government consistently gave full endorsement to the young students' patriotic fervor, and consistently drew a strict distinction between this and the conspiratorial activities of a very small number of people to create turmoil. They adopted a consistent guideline of fervent love and strict demands. They stressed education for those students who took part in demonstrations and

hunger strikes, and based their efforts on caring for and loving them, so as to help them grow up healthily. Through study, criticism and self-criticism, they allowed them to seriously reflect on things, enhance understanding, sum up experiences, and absorb the lessons.

The young students are the successors to our cause. However, they must also set strict demands on themselves, seriously carry out a self-review in conjunction with their actual state of mind, and change their feelings and stand. They should ensure that they become politically mature as soon as possible. The schools should do a painstaking job in organizing study with the focus on practical results, and avoid formalism. It is necessary to truly bring everyone's thinking into line with the spirit of the fourth plenary session and Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech and ensure that everyone maintains ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee. The problems cannot be resolved in 1 or 2 months and still less in 1 or 2 study sessions. Hence, study is a long-term task.

Comrade Yang Rudai gave a number of views on the next stage of study:

1. Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the CPC Central Committee. It is a programmatic document guiding our work at present and for a very long time to come. We must spend a concentrated period of time in earnestly studying and profoundly appreciating this speech. This should also be integrated with studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech and implementing the four tasks advanced by the fourth plenary session, and with the reality of our thinking and work. We should further unify our thinking, enhance understanding, and promote the healthy development of all work.
2. Integrate study with improving management and establishing an excellent work style in the schools and in study.
3. Give play to democracy and keep clear the channels of democracy, to further strengthen the teachers' and students' feelings as masters of the house, give full scope to their initiative, strive to make campus life vivid, lively, and attractive, and do a good job in running socialist universities.
4. Strengthen party leadership over the schools and give full scope to the political core role of the party organizations.

#### **Sichuan's Yang Meets Young Hero's Mother**

*HK2210011189 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 89*

[Excerpt] Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial party committee; Xu Chuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the propaganda department; Tian Bao, member of the



Central Advisory Commission; and Zhang Lixing, a veteran leader of the provincial party committee, met the mother of young hero Lai Ning in Chengdu on 21 October, together with (Cheng Jie), one of the 10 national representatives of the Young Pioneers. Warmly shaking the hand of Lai Ning's mother, (Huang Herong), Yang Rudai said: Lai Ning was a good child of the party. [passage omitted]

### Sichuan's Yang Addresses Rural Work Conference

HK1710011189 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] Provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai stressed at the provincial rural work conference on 16 October: Whether from the economic or the political angle, we must currently get a good grasp of agriculture. In improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, we must strengthen the status of agriculture as the foundation. We must focus on agriculture in improvement and rectification and take steps to enhance agriculture.

Comrade Yang Rudai's speech at the meeting focused on questions of understanding, policy, and support for poor areas. He made the following points: 1) Adhere to the guiding idea of regarding agriculture as the foundation. 2) Further stabilize and perfect the rural economic policies. 3) Rural work must be grasped with two hands. 4) It is necessary to get a good grasp of supporting poor areas.

Comrade Rudai said: Although we have often talked about agriculture as the foundation, this question needs to be further emphasized at present. It must also be truly established among the masses, otherwise problems will occur. As Sichuan is a major agricultural province, special attention must be paid to the status of agriculture as the foundation. In light of the facts that agriculture is the weak link in the national economy, strengthening the foundation of agriculture is the requirement of doing a good job in improvement and rectification, and social and economic development sets still higher demands on agriculture. Yang Rudai expounded on how to gain a more correct understanding of the foundation status of agriculture in the new situation. He pointed out that very great achievements have been scored during the 10 years of rural reforms, and these must be fully affirmed. We must continue to adhere to and implement various basic principles and policies of the party for the rural areas, and keep the policies stable.

Comrade Yang Rudai said: An important question that needs to be seriously resolved is how to correctly handle the relationship between building material civilization and building spiritual civilization in the rural areas. While building socialist material civilization in the rural areas, we must strive to build socialist spiritual civilization, closely integrate ideological and political work with economic work, and succeed in grasping economic construction and reforms and opening up with one hand and grasping party building and ideological and political

work with the other. The building of the two civilizations should complement each other and develop in a coordinated way.

Comrade Rudai pointed out in his report: We must establish the idea of long-term arduous efforts and work still harder to speed up the work of supporting poor areas. We must display the spirit of self-reliance, persist in the principle of economic development, and ensure that the work of supporting the poor produces still better results.

Comrade Rudai stressed in conclusion: Next year is the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We must do even better in economic work. We should strive for another bumper year in agriculture and work hard to set a new record in grain output. Sichuan's grain output has been stagnant for 5 years now and has been unable to reach the previous record. The whole province and all sectors and trades must work with concerted efforts to achieve a breakthrough next year.

Zhang Haoruo, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, chaired the meeting. Present were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, advisory commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned; and responsible comrades in charge of agriculture in the cities, prefectures, and counties, totalling 500 persons.

### Yunnan Surpasses Annual Export Target

OW1910044889 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0909 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] Kunming, October 18 (XINHUA)—Yunnan Province's export earnings reached 293 million U.S. dollars by the end of September, 8.5 percent more than the target set for the year.

A local official who disclosed this achievement said that in recent years exporting developed rapidly in Yunnan. Its major products are machinery, tea, cigarettes, food and craft goods.

Since 1985, the province has held export exhibitions and economic and technological co-operation fairs in Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, the United States, Bolivia, Switzerland and Macao. At the end of this year an exhibition will be held in Bangkok.

The official said the province has established eight production bases for tea exports, three for machinery exports and eight for light industry and textile exports.

## Northeast Region

### Liaoning's Quan Urges Study of Jiang's Speech

SK2210120089 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2320 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 October, the provincial party committee gathered leading comrades of some offices, plants, rural areas, schools, and theoretical and propaganda departments for a special meeting to discuss ways for the province to conduct intensified study of Comrade Jiang Zemin's National Day speech. Attending were Comrades Quan Shuren, secretary, Wang Julu, deputy secretary, and Wang Chonglu, Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director of the provincial party committee.

Comrades present at the meeting gave reports on their own previous study and experiences and those of their own localities and units. They also animatedly discussed the great significance in successfully studying Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech and offered many very good suggestions on ways to intensify the study throughout the province.

After discussions, Comrade Quan Shuren spoke on ways to intensify the study throughout the province. He said: Comrade Jiang Zemin's National Day speech used the stand, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and the guidelines of the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and Comrade Xiaoping's recent speeches to scientifically summarize the experiences in the past 40 years after the founding of the country, particularly those in the past 10 years and the struggles to suppress the turmoil and the rebellion and to make a comprehensive and incisive exposition of the party's basic line and a series of important issues of concern at home and abroad. It not only has a far-reaching significance but a great significance in dealing with certain issues. It is a collective political declaration of the party's third generation of leaders and a guiding principle for current and future work.

After the speech was made public, party committees at various levels throughout the province attached great importance to it and have shown great initiative in studying it. Leading comrades of many units have taken the lead in the study, which is being gradually intensified. However, we should also note that the study is only the beginning. Leading persons at various levels should clearly understand that this speech is not one on general work arrangements, nor a commemorative article. They should never complete the study by merely reading it in an oversimplified manner and having their positions made known. Instead, they should truly take it as a principle guiding the work in various fields of the province. Only when all localities thoroughly study it in line with specific local conditions can they attain the goals of unifying thinking and action; arousing spirit and exerting concerted efforts to realistically promote the work of opposing bourgeois liberalization; successfully

carrying out the endeavor of improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform; consolidating and developing the successes in checking the turmoil and suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion; consolidating and developing the stable and united political situation; and achieving a stable development in the national economy.

Comrade Quan Shuren pointed out: Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech used the stand, viewpoints, and methods of dialectical and historical materialism to scientifically analyze the history and the reality. The speech is imbued with dialectics from the beginning to the end. Therefore, to thoroughly and successfully study the speech, the most important thing is to combine the study of the speech with the study of the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, particularly with the study of philosophy. Through the study of the speech, we should create a province-wide upsurge in studying theory and philosophy. Only by exerting more efforts to improve our theoretical level, mastering the scientific ways of thinking, and overcoming the oversimplified and lopsided way of thinking that is divorced from reality and the national situation can we enhance our ability to analyze problems and distinguish right from wrong and thoroughly understand the essence of the speech. This should be the basic and first requirement in our study of the speech.

Comrade Quan Shuren said: To intensify the study of the speech, we should further master its essence. In particular, we should repeatedly study and thoroughly understand the important ideas that run through the entire speech. First, we should focus on the subject of socialism and, through study, enable the entire party and all the people to have more initiative in adhering to the socialist orientation, and to steadfastly take the socialist road. During the study, we should guide the people to review and summarize the great achievements gained in the past 40 years after the founding of the country, especially in the past 10 years, and the lessons in suppressing the turmoil and the rebellion, and to profoundly understand the truth that only socialism can save and develop China. We should learn to apply the method of class analysis to clarify the international and domestic climate and to gain a clear understanding of the actual danger of peaceful evolution. Only when this major issue is clarified can we have more initiative and be more steadfast in adhering to the socialist orientation and road, can we solve the numerous ideological problems more easily and can we take a clear-cut stand to wage a protracted struggle against the plot of peaceful evolution and the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. We should clarify the relationship between adherence to the four cardinal principles and the endeavor of reform and opening up, draw a clear demarcation line between the two completely different propositions concerning reform and opening up, and implement the party's basic line more successfully.

Second, through study, we should further set to right the relationship between the socialist material civilization and the spiritual civilization, conscientiously solve the

problem of being strong in the former and weak in the latter, greatly strengthen and improve ideological and political work, educate the masses, especially youths, with socialist and patriotic ideas, and train better educated and well-disciplined people with lofty ideals and moral character. On the one hand, we should give wide publicity to the advanced examples that manifest the socialist spirit in order to develop healthy trends and encourage people to make progress. On the other hand, we should continue the antipornography work and eliminate the numerous negative and backward phenomena.

Third, through study, we should gain a clearer understanding of the leading position and role of the CPC, change the situation in which party leadership is weakened and party building neglected, conscientiously strengthen party building, punish corruption, run the party strictly, continuously enhance the party organizations' cohesive force, appeal and combat strength, and enable them to play the role of fighting bastions.

Fourth, through study, we should greatly develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, plain living, and hard struggle, further unite the people throughout the province, unify their thinking and action, arouse their spirit, consolidate and develop the stable and united political situation of the province, overcome difficulties with great enthusiasm and creativeness, and exert efforts to achieve a success in the endeavor of improvement, rectification and deepening of reform and in production of various fields.

Comrade Quan Shuren stressed: In thoroughly studying the speech, we should carry forward the style of study of integrating theory with practice. We should hold discussions on the 4 basic conclusions and 10 important issues mentioned in the speech one by one in line with what our own localities and departments, and what we ourselves are actually thinking. For example, we should bear in mind what our own localities and departments and what we ourselves are thinking about the suppression of the turmoil and the rebellion, economic construction, reform and opening up, building of the spiritual civilization, and party building. We should distinguish right from wrong, clarify the orientation, and make sure the guidelines of the speech are comprehensively and correctly implemented throughout the province. When we hold discussions in line with what is actually on our minds, we should base ourselves on the thorough and comprehensive mastery of the essence of the spirit and should never adopt such a pragmatic attitude of quoting out of context to meet our own needs and cutting apart the complete ideas of the speech. We should pay particular attention to the study of the leading bodies at and above the county level. When these comrades enhance and unify their understanding, they will be able to lead the entire party and all people to conduct the study thoroughly. We should combine the study of the speech with the efforts to conduct investigations and study, clearly know what questions we have in our work and our thinking, and bear these questions in mind to repeatedly and thoroughly study the speech so as to enhance

our understanding. We should organize well the study of the propaganda and ideological front and give play to the backbone role of the contingent of propaganda workers and the role of the media in giving correct guidance. We should organize the contingent of theoretical workers, list special topics of study for them, and make them thoroughly study and answer the questions raised during the study so that they can truly score achievements in integrating theory with practice.

Comrade Wang Julu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. He also gave opinions on the study of leading cadres and the correction of the style of study.

### **Liaoning Reports Jan-Sep Economic Development**

SK2210131789 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Despite numerous difficulties, our province was able to maintain a fairly high growth rate in its national economy, keep the market basically stable, reduce the price increase every month, and increase its foreign trade and revenue since the beginning of this year. According to the latest data provided by the provincial statistical bureau, in the first 9 months of this year, the province's GNP was 65 billion yuan, and national income 55.4 billion yuan, increasing by 3 and 2.4 percent, respectively, over the corresponding period last year in terms of comparable prices.

In agriculture, despite retrenchment of funds, the province widely implemented an agriculture-emphasizing policy and increased investment in this sector. The production and supply of the means of agricultural production was also better than in previous years. However, due to the catastrophic drought rarely seen in the past 80 years, grain production was reduced by nearly 30 percent as compared with last year. Other fields of agriculture all witnessed fairly substantive development.

Since the beginning of this year, industrial enterprises throughout the province encountered such difficulties as shortages of funds, energy resources and means of transportation, resulting in a sluggish increase in industrial production. In the first 9 months of this year, the industrial output value of the enterprises at and above the township level throughout the province totaled 67.336 billion yuan, up 5 percent over the corresponding period last year. Due to the sluggish increase in industrial production, in the first 9 months of this year, budgeted industrial enterprises throughout the province created a profit 1.56 percent less than in the corresponding period last year.

Judging from the market situation, markets in urban and rural areas throughout the province were fairly stable. In the first 9 months of this year, the total commodity retail sales of the province came to 33.58 billion yuan, a 15.8-percent increase over the corresponding period last year. Supplies of some daily necessities also increased and were by and large able to satisfy market demands. In



the first 9 months of this year, the general level of the province's retail prices was 21 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year, but it declined every month. By September, it had declined to 11.5 percent. The prices of major nonstaple foodstuffs were stable, and those of some consumer durables dropped.

In the first 9 months of this year, the local revenue of the province totaled 9.45 billion yuan, up 19.6 percent from the corresponding period last year. The income of urban and rural people continued to rise. According to a survey of urban residents of the province, the per-capita monthly cost-of-living income reached 105.92 yuan, rising by 20.46 over the corresponding period last year. When allowing for price increase, it was the same as in the same period last year. Peasants' per-capita cash income showed an increase of 1.7 percent over the corresponding period last year.

### Northwest Region

#### Shaanxi Meeting Discusses Astronautics

HK2110051089 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Oct 89

[Text] A Shaanxi conference on developing a new generation of astronautical models opened in Xian yesterday. Lin Zongtang, minister of aeronautics and astronautics; (Ruan Enjie), chief engineer of the ministry; and responsible comrades of Shaanxi Province and Xian City Zhang Boxing, Dong Jichang, (Ye Sengui), (Pan Beilei), Yuan Zhengzhong, and (Shi Lintao), attended the meeting.

After 30 years of effort, China has successfully completed the task of developing and producing its first generation of astronautical models. From now on, new models typified by the Dongfanghong-3 large capacity telecommunications satellite and the new Changzheng series carrier rocket used for launching foreign satellites will show that China's astronautics business is entering a new stage of development.

Shaanxi is a major base of the astronautics industry. The province shoulders extremely arduous tasks in developing the new generation of astronautical models. In speeches, leading comrades Zhang Boxing, Dong Jichang, and (Pan Beilei) said that they will provide good support for the development of the new models. They urged the staff and workers in the industry to display the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, seriously implement Premier Zhou's [Zhou Enlai] instructions on being serious and earnest, painstaking and careful, steady and reliable, and ensuring perfect safety, and successfully fulfill the task of developing a new generation of models.

#### Qinghai Opens CPC Organization Work Meeting

HK2410020589 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Excerpts] A Qinghai provincial organization work conference opened in Xining on 23 October. Yin Kesheng, Tian Chengping, Liu Feng, Bian Yaowu, Huanjuecailang, and Duo Ba attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

Tian Chengping, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech on how to get a good grasp of party building in the province. He said that the situation of the party determines the fate of the state and nation and is related to the life or death of the party. The party organizations at all levels must seriously study the recent important central instructions on strengthening party building and continually enhance understanding of the great importance of getting a good grasp of party building.

Tian Chengping said: At present, taking a general view, the state of the party organizations and party member contingent in Qinghai is relatively good. [passage omitted] We must also soberly realize that the tendencies to grasp one aspect of work vigorously and the other weakly and to neglect party building exist in the party organizations in varying degrees. These tendencies are mainly expressed in the following ways: There is failure to govern the party strictly. Some leadership groups are not internally united and harmonious, and their political core status has been somewhat weakened. Some party members have a poor concept of party spirit, while some abuse their powers. What particularly requires attention and reflection is that during the recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, some party members lost their way, some spread rumors and erroneous views, and some even proposed quitting the party. In this struggle, certain party organizations and leading party-member cadres acted ineffectively and even connived at and supported erroneous words and deeds. These problems fully show that party building in Qinghai has now reached a stage where it is imperative to grasp it with vigor.

Tian Chengping pointed out that the main tasks in party building in the province at present and for a time to come are to seriously implement the resolution of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, uphold the principle of governing the party strictly, and build the party well in politics, ideology, organization, and work style. We must get a good grasp of the following tasks: Seriously carry out internal cleaning up so as to further purify the party organizations; uphold the principle of having the party manage the cadres, further step up the building of the leadership groups at all levels and the cadre contingent, step up the building of the party's grassroots organizations, and improve the party members' quality; carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, eliminate negative and corrupt phenomena, and vigorously step up the building of clean government; improve the party's ideological building, do

a good job in the study and research of theory on party building, improve the mastery of Marxist theory by party members, especially leading party-member cadres, and thus make a success of party building in the province.

### **Qinghai Reports Economic Successes, Problems**

*HK2110054989 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2320 GMT 20 Oct 89*

[Excerpts] The provincial statistics bureau held a press briefing on 20 October to report on the basic situation in the province's economy from January to September. Generally speaking Qinghai's economy has developed steadily amid improvement, rectification, and structural readjustment. [passage omitted]

However there are also a number of problems in the economic field that cannot be neglected. These need to be seriously studied and solved. The main problems are: Industry is facing a situation of softening markets, capital difficulties, and poor economic returns. In particular, there are stockpiles of some light industrial products despite a decline in production. The output of certain local strong-point products has been affected by lack of railroad transport. Due to the stockpiles of woollen goods, changes have occurred in supply and

demand in the wool market, and there are now stockpiles of wool and other animal products.

The province scored good success in agricultural production in the first three quarters of the year. [passage omitted] Grain output has exceeded 1.1 million tons, fulfilling the year's quota and setting a new record. Output of oil-bearing crops is estimated at about 100,000 tons, a slight decline from last year. Total output of beef, pork, and mutton from January to September was 48,000 tons, an increase of 0.5 percent over the same period last year.

Industrial output value from January to September was 2.295 billion yuan, an increase of 6.4 percent over the same period last year. [passage omitted] Investment in fixed assets in enterprises under whole-people ownership was 940 million yuan during the period, a drop of 16.3 percent compared with the same period last year. [passage omitted]

The province's local financial revenue from January to September was 458 million yuan, representing 77.1 percent of the year's plan. Bank deposits at the end of September totalled 4.2 billion yuan. [passage omitted] The momentum of price increases eased somewhat during the period, and living standards improved.

### Secret Visit by Philippines' Manglapus Alleged

HK2410054189 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0518 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (AFP)—Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus secretly visited Taiwan early this week despite a Manila ban on such visits and the risk of offending Beijing, a Chinese-language newspaper reported here Tuesday.

In a front-page story, the mass-circulation UNITED DAILY NEWS, quoting unnamed sources, said Mr. Manglapus visited Taiwan in a private capacity between October 21 and 23 at the invitation of pro-Taipei ethnic Chinese in the Philippines.

During his stay Mr. Manglapus met his Taiwan counterpart, Lien Chan, who secretly visited Manila in May, the daily said.

Taiwan's Foreign Ministry and the Asian Exchange Center, the Philippines' unofficial embassy here, denied any knowledge of Mr. Manglapus' visit.

The newspaper gave no details of the talks, but said relations between Taiwan and the Philippines were expected to improve as Mr. Manglapus violated a ban on Philippine government officials visiting Taiwan, which he himself instigated.

Philippine President Corazon Aquino introduced the ban in April 1988 after her estranged Vice President, Salvador Laurel, privately visited Taiwan twice, triggering protests from Beijing.

Manila switched diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing in June 1975. Both Taipei and Beijing claim to be the sole legitimate representatives of all China. The Nationalists set up a government in Taiwan after their defeat on the Chinese mainland by the communists in 1949.

In recent months Taiwan has scored modest back-to-back diplomatic victories having since August established diplomatic relations with Grenada, Liberia, and Belize thanks to its economic clout. Taiwan boasts some 75 billion U.S. dollars in foreign exchange reserves, the second highest in the world after Japan.

Beijing in return has broken ties with all three, reiterating its stand that it will not maintain diplomatic links with any country which recognises Taiwan.

(Asked about the visit, Philippine foreign department official, Sahid Glang, said in Manila they had no information, adding that the government also had no "official information" about Mr. Lien's reported secret visit to Manila in May.)

### Ministry Denies Sierra Leone Ties Planned

OW2410001189 Taipei CNA in English  
1540 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 23 (CNA)—The Republic of China's [ROC] Foreign Ministry Monday denied that Sierra Leone would be the next country to establish diplomatic relations with the ROC on Taiwan.

The rumors began to spread here a few days after Liberia reinstated diplomatic links with the ROC in early October.

It was reported that Sierra Leone, through Liberia, had passed word to the ROC asking for a 20-million U.S. dollar loan and 15,000 metric tons of rice in exchange for Sierra Leone's diplomatic recognition.

The visit to Africa by Kwei Tsung-chun, director of the Foreign Ministry's African Affairs Department, again fueled the rumors that negotiations for diplomatic ties between the ROC and Sierra Leone were in full swing.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Yu-chu said Kwei's departure for Africa was simply a routine visit and had nothing to do with the rumored negotiations. "The reports are groundless," Chen said.

Meanwhile, both the Economics Ministry's Board of Foreign Trade and China External Trade Development Council (CETRA), the ROC's most important trade promotion organization, claimed that they knew nothing of the reported visit to Taiwan of ranking Hungarian officials.

The two bodies affirmed, however, that two groups of bankers from Hungary were about to visit Taiwan.

The first four-member delegation will fly into Taipei on October 28 for a three-day visit, followed by a second delegation on October 29 for a six-day visit, a CETRA official said.

### Lien Stresses International Memberships

OW2410003089 Taipei CNA in English  
1544 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 23 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] government will give priority to joining international bodies, Foreign Minister Lien Chan said Monday.

He stressed before a Legislative Yuan committee that the Republic of China is an independent sovereign state entitled to participate in all international organizations.

Legislator Feng Yen asked Lien if the government had a timetable for joining international organizations like the United Nations and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The ROC wants to join both, but "we must take into account the fact that Communist China has diplomatic ties with 136 nations around the world," Lien told the Yuan's Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee.



The government will aggressively seek membership in GATT as an advanced country, which means the ROC will have to shoulder additional international responsibilities and fulfill its obligations, the minister pointed out.

The advantage of becoming a contracting party to GATT is that the ROC will have "objective standards" to follow when disputes with a trade partner arises, according to Lien.

The nation can currently only enter into bilateral negotiations when a trade dispute with a country occurs; GATT would provide a forum for multilateral trade talks, an expert on international trade said.

### Ministry Urges Lower Trade Deficit With Japan

OW2410051789 Taipei CNA in English  
0234 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (CNA)—The Republic of China's [ROC] trade deficit with Japan over the past 20 years has reached 44.5 billion U.S. dollars, so the Economics Ministry has made the reduction of trade deficit with Japan one of its top priorities.

An official of the Economics Ministry said that the ROC, in its efforts to cut down the deficits, would not build trade barriers to reduce imports from Japan, but would try to expand its exports to Japan.

The official said the ROC trade deficit with Japan registered 6 billion U.S. dollars last year, and might reach 7 billion this year.

The official noted, however, the large-scale appreciation of the Japanese yen is forcing Japanese businessmen to invest overseas, increase imports and expand domestic demands; this creates an excellent opportunity for the ROC to improve its trade imbalance with Japan.

### Norway Establishes Taipei Trade Office

OW2410001389 Taipei CNA in English  
1531 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 23 (CNA)—Norway officially inaugurated its trade office in Taipei Monday, in a bid to further cement economic and trade relations with the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan.

Office Director Tor S. Andresen said his office would mainly provide local businessmen with information about Norway's market.

For the time being, the trade office will not issue visas to ROC citizens wishing to visit the Northern European country. But ROC Vice Foreign Minister Chen Chien-jen said that the new office "heralds a bright future in bilateral ties."

Chen said diplomacy is not made "at one stroke." "I believe bilateral relations will some day flower and bear a fruit which both sides will be happy to see," he added.

The ROC has already established a Taipei trade center in Oslo, the capital of Norway.

What brought the two far-distant countries together is their people's "common beliefs in freedom and democracy" and the "prosperity of their societies," Chen noted.

Diplomatic observers said Norway had followed Sweden and Denmark in establishing a trade office in Taipei because of the potential of the ROC consumer market.

### President Li Welcomes Swazi King

OW2310132189 Taipei CNA in English  
1229 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 23 (CNA)—King Mswati III of the Kingdom of Swaziland flew into Taipei Monday to begin five-day official visit—his first official foreign visit since his coronation in April 1986.

Mswati is the third head of state to visit the Republic of China this year.

At a ceremony held in King Mswati's honor at the Sungshan Airport, President Li Teng-hui, accompanied by ranking ROC Government officials, greeted King Mswati as the latter was accorded a 21-gun salute.

After the national anthems of the two nations were played, the two national leaders reviewed an honor guard. Following the brief speeches by the two heads of state, Taipei Mayor Wu Poh-hsiung presented a key to Taipei to King Mswati as a token of the city's hearty welcome to him. Many students waved the national flags of both countries to greet the king from Africa.

Foreign Minister Lien Chan hosted a dinner party in honor of the king of Swaziland Monday. King Mswati will meet with President Li and be decorated Tuesday.

**XINHUA Spokesman Comments on Repatriation**

*HK2410091789 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service  
in Chinese 0727 GMT 24 Oct 89*

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—A spokesman for the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY today remarked on the conclusion of an agreement between the Hong Kong Government and the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY with regard to the resumption of the repatriation of illegal immigrants.

The spokesman said: Yesterday evening, when covering the agreement concluded between the Hong Kong Government and the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY with regard to the resumption of the repatriation of illegal immigrants, some Hong Kong electronic

media noted that sources from the Hong Kong Government said the government had not made any new commitment during the negotiations on the settlement of the affair. As a matter of fact, during contacts between the two sides over the past 2 weeks, the Hong Kong Government had time and again apologized to us for the consequences of the Yang Yang incident. The Hong Kong Government has declared that it has no intention of allowing the territory to become a base for support of the subversion of the PRC and has enumerated the measures that it had adopted to curb activities aimed at opposing and subverting the PRC. In view of the sincerity for cooperation the Hong Kong Government has shown and the substantial commitment that it has made in this regard, we entered into an agreement with the Hong Kong side and decided to resume accepting illegal immigrants as of 24 October.

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